

SIX COUNTRIES
DEBATE UNION IN
CENTRAL EUROPEInstitute of Political Econ-
omy Expected to Take
Action in MarchCENTRAL CLEARING
HOUSE FOR BANKSRail and Water Traffic, Inter-
rupted by War, to Be Re-
sumed and Improved

VIENNA, Dec. 27 (Special Correspondence)—An important step toward the further unification of Europe, following Locarno, is expected to be taken next March when the Central European Institute of Political Economy begins its sessions here. The object of the Institute is to ascertain ways and means of uniting six countries—Austria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Yugoslavia and Rumania—in an economic, financial and transportation union.

The states interested are either wholly or in part composed of territory formerly in the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Dr. Elmer Hantos, formerly Secretary of State for Hungary and now finance professor in the University of Budapest, is the originator of the idea. In an interview with the representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Dr. Hantos described the extent to which the plans drawn up at the September Central European Economic Congress in Vienna had already been carried.

Plan Finds Favor

The scheme appears to have received the most encouraging support in all countries involved, and has also been approved by England and France as well as welcomed in the highest League of Nations circles.

All funds needed to establish the enterprise have been readily forthcoming and assurance of sufficient for future activities also has been given. This plan becomes peculiarly significant in view of the resolution of the economic committee of the League of Nations just published which emphasizes the importance of Austria and Austria's neighbors concluding commercial treaties with one another and involving the preferential tariff theory. The plan is a step in the direction of Dr. Hantos' plan.

Dr. Hantos admits frankly geographical attraction resulting from such economic union as proposed must tend toward Vienna's recapturing her preponderant central position and thus minimizing Prague's importance, but he feels Czechoslovakia will benefit generally besides being placed in a more favorable light than would be the case if an alternative solution came of Austria's joining Germany, with the later adherence of Hungary. The result in the latter case would increase apprehension in the Little Entente countries to such point as possibly to jeopardize peace in central Europe.

Austria Better as Republic

Dr. Hantos stands firmly against Austria joining Germany, believing her to be better off as a Republic, but as a component part of the states economic union. The doctor stated the three main features of this union to be, first, economic—meaning by this a single economic frontier around the rim of the six countries with additional individual inner frontiers retained; second, monetary—by which respective national banks would form a cartel having a central clearing house, either at Geneva under the League of Nations control or under the Swiss Bank Union or with the Bank of England, through which monthly or bi-monthly clearing interstate accounts would take place.

These banks of six states would have more independence than member institutions of the federal reserve system in America, it is said, but similar single monetary policy is projected. Dr. Hantos wishes also to see

INDEX OF THE NEWS

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1926

Local

Household Gas Being Urged

Plea for Undominated China

Austria Better as Republic

Goodwill Talks of 'Cordons'

To Develop Massachusetts Avenue

Shoe Style Shows

\$100,000,000 American Rubber

Ly. "Braintrust" Road Explained

Army and Navy Budgets

Planned

Price Control to Be Debated

Club Women Received at White

Lausanne Treaty Opposed

Six Countries Debate Union

\$100,000,000 American Rubber

World News in Brief

Grand Staircase Firm on Policy

Henri Bourassa Says Canada First

1926 Cars Show Bright Colors

International Rotarians Meet in

London

Japan Seeking Industrial Gains

Aluminum Inquiry Continues

Prague to Hold Book Congress

Financial

Stock Market Trend Uneven

Nash Motors Distribution

New York Curb

Sunderland Tons

New York Bond Market

Chicago Steel Market Active

Sports

M. V. Conference Basketball

Harvard Wins Again

Dixon Reaches

Features

The Sunday

Sunset Stories

What They Are Saying

The Library

German Museum, Munich, in New

Building

Radio

Book Reviews and Literary News

Musical Events, Theaters, News

The Home Forum

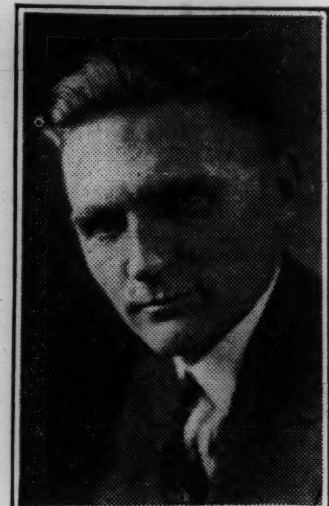
Who Art Thou?

Letters to the Editor

A Class by Hymns

The Week in Berlin

Seated in Senate



Underwood & Underwood
GERALD P. NYE
Appointee of Governor Sorlie of North
Dakota Wins Contest.

GERALD P. NYE WINS
SEAT AS SENATOR
FOR NORTH DAKOTACombination of Democrats
and Republican Insurgents
Victor by 41 to 39

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (P)—Gerald P. Nye has won a seat in the Senate as a Senator from North Dakota by two votes, to the surprise of both his own friends and the opposition leaders. The vote was 41 to 39. Twelve Senators were absent, several of whom were in their offices or committee meetings and did not take the trouble to vote.

As soon as the vote was announced, Mr. Nye was escorted by Lynn J. Frazier (R.), Senator of the same State, to the president's dias and took the oath of office. He was assigned a seat and took part in the executive session that immediately followed.

Mr. Nye was seated by a combination of Democrats and Republican insurgents. Twenty-six of the minority supported him, as did 14 on the Republican side, and the one Farmer-Labor Senator, Henrik Shipstead, Minnesota. Eight Democrats and 31 regular Republicans voted in the negative.

This vote overturned the vote of the majority of the Privileges and Election Committee, which had recommended that Mr. Nye be denied the seat, on the ground that the Governor of North Dakota was without legal authority to fill by appointing Mr. Nye to the vacant seat by the passing on of Edwin F. Ladd.

SOVIET CABINET
TO BE REORGANIZEDLeo Kamenef to Be Trans-
ferred to Trade Post

By Special Cable

MOSCOW, Jan. 13.—An important reorganization of the Soviet Cabinet will follow the controversy at the recent Communist Party congress. Leo Kamenef will be transferred from his former post of head of the Council of Labor and Defense in the Soviet economic cabinet to the position of Commissar for Foreign and Internal Trade, the Commissar for Workers' and Peasants' Inspection at Khabarovsk replacing him on the Council of Labor and Defense.

The Finance Commissar, Mr. Sokolnikoff, whom Mr. Stalin denounced at the party congress as favoring the "Dawesization" of Russia, will receive a minor appointment in the state planning commission, his assistant, Mr. Bruckhanoff, temporarily replacing him.

The first plenary session of the new Communist central committee decisively silenced the leaders of the Opposition at the recent Moscow Congress by forbidding any prominent responsible Communist belonging to the central or control committees and from adhering to the viewpoint of the Opposition to discuss party congresses. The committee gave as its reason this decision: "Other wise the party enters a new period of discussion undesirable in the interests of the party and the state."

These banks of six states would have more independence than member institutions of the federal reserve system in America, it is said, but similar single monetary policy is projected. Dr. Hantos wishes also to see

'SPEECHLESS RECEPTION' GIVEN
CLUB WOMEN AT WHITE HOUSEBut Mr. Coolidge Will Receive Delegation and Speech
on Saturday

By MARJORIE SHULER

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—President Coolidge welcomed the Board of Directors of the General Federation of Women's Clubs at a "speechless reception," but on Saturday he is to hear and receive a copy of a speech by the first vice-president of the Federation, Mrs. Edward Franklin White, while at the same time Mrs. John Dickinson Sherman, president of the Federation, will head a delegation to Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce.

At the headquarters of the federation where a four-day meeting of the board is in session the women were planning today for the two hearings.

President Coolidge is to hear about the uniform marriage and divorce bill which the federation wishes to have passed.

"We shall not present a bill this year," said Mrs. White today in an interview for The Christian Science Monitor, "but we shall ask Congress to pass a federal amendment, which when ratified by the states would give to Congress the power to legislate on the subject of uniform marriage and divorce laws."

Written on parchment and bound

Military Training Abolished
by Cleveland School BoardBan, Effective in June, Won All But One Vote—
Women's Civic Federation Praises Action

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 13 (Special)—A step away from militarism and one which is likely to result in other cities following Cleveland's lead is the general characterization given the Cleveland Board of Education's action in ordering military training abolished in the school system next June.

Commendation was received on all sides by the six board members who favored this action, one member only dissenting, said Mrs. Virginia Green, leader of the board movement to abolish drill.

"We have been backed up in our stand by much persons who believe as we do that we must train boys and girls to be good citizens first, if we wish them to be good patriots, and that military training does not necessarily make good patriots or good citizens of our children," she explained.

Military Protest
"I have no doubt other school boards in other cities will follow our example just as the colleges are doing. The college students themselves do not want military training. A year ago I introduced a similar resolution aiming to abolish military training, but it was voted down. However, we obtained adoption of a resolution making such training optional."

"Our victory today is an indication of the trend of public thought toward a desire for peace and the elimination of things military. It is significant that the only opposition to the elimination of this training in the schools came from military men or those formerly connected with the military."

Resolutions commending the action of the school board in ordering military training eliminated were adopted by the Women's Civic Association, and were sent to A. A. Benesch, board member who introduced the anti-military training resolution.

The Federation of Women's Clubs, the Congress of Mothers' and Parents' Associations, which have been opposing military training, are expected to take similar action. The Cleveland Ministers' Association adopted resolutions urging the abolition of training.

One Dissenting Vote
The board of education decided that military training of high school students is not essential to either their health or their education and by a vote of 6 to 1 ordered this feature of present school work dropped within six months.

This action was taken despite two hours of oratory by proponents of military training, chief among whom was Newton D. Baker, formerly Secretary of War. He was seconded by Atlee Pomerene, formerly United States Senator, and representatives of the American Legion.

The resolution eliminating military training from the curriculum was presented by A. A. Benesch, E. M. Williams, president of the board, the only member defending military training, insisted that the National Defense Act urging such training should be observed.

In explaining his opposition, Mr. Benesch said:
"My objections may be set forth by three statements in the Reserve Officers' Training Corps manual. The first addressed to parents reads: 'The purpose of this work is not to make soldiers out of your boys but to develop them morally, spiritually and physically.' To the officers it says, 'Always remember that the men are being trained for battle.' To the boys it says, 'Success in battle is the aim of all military training.'"

Members' Opinions
J. W. Steffen, explaining his vote, said:
"I told the board when military training was established that if you would hire a few boxing instructors for the boys you could get all the benefits of military training. You talk about discipline, we never got it through this training."

Rees H. Davis, another board member, made this statement:
"There has been a lot of talk about preparedness. It isn't up to the Cleveland Board of Education to see that the country is prepared; that's

up to Congress. All we have to consider is the effect of military training on education. Training in the high schools is of no value whatever to preparedness, so far as I can see, and even if it were that isn't our business. I don't agree with the idea that military training promotes militarism. It isn't even taken that seriously."

Mrs. Mary C. Sanford, another member, added:
"If we must rely upon marching boys around with guns to teach patriotism, then we'd better make our school system. Character training and love of country do not need uniforms. As events have developed in this country, my belief in military training as a valuable contribution to education has waned."

Mrs. Clara Togg Brewer, also on the board, averred:
"I feel the inconsistency of making a gesture of peace with one hand while waving military training with the other."

Mrs. Virginia D. Green, another board member, said:
"I have always been opposed to military training."

Franklin Namesakes
Promote Patriotism
By the Associated Press

Chicago, Jan. 13.—Namesakes of the great patriot, will gather here Saturday for their third annual luncheon in his honor. "Hello Ben!" has become their salutation. For only men whose Christian names are Benjamin Franklin may hold membership. The organization was formed in 1923 and membership has increased to nearly 50 Franklins in many cities. They have given 11,953 pictures of the patriot to the Chicago schools this year.

\$10,000,000 FUND
BACKS COMPANY
TO GROW RUBBER

Corporation to Be Formed
to Meet American Needs,
Says Herbert Hoover

NEW YORK, Jan. 13 (P)—Definite plans involving the expenditure of millions of dollars by American industry to "break the foreign crude rubber monopoly" are now in progress and have received the approval of Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce.

The plans generally provide for stimulation of rubber production under American control in tropical areas, such as the Philippines, not within the influence of British corporations.

The National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, which includes virtually every manufacturer in the United States, has announced plans for the formation of a \$10,000,000 corporation to produce rubber at a low price for American consumers. Announcement of the plan was made through Mr. Hoover, in an address to the chamber.

At the same time, it was learned that the directors of the Rubber Association of America, meeting earlier in the day with Mr. Hoover, discussed proposals calling for the expenditure of \$50,000,000 in annual appropriations of \$10,000,000 to plant rubber trees in areas under American control.

British Have \$600,000,000 Capital
British capital has \$600,000,000 invested in rubber in Sumatra, Java and British colonial possessions.

In his address to the chamber Mr. Hoover advocated "two methods of meeting high rubber prices—conservation of rubber by technical methods and acquisition and assurance of supplies from sources which cannot be controlled by foreign influence. He expressed disapproval of Government interference in the situation.

"Discussing formation of the \$10,000,000 corporation, whose charter provides for the production and handling of raw rubber as well as the manufacture of tires, Mr. Hoover said:

"I welcome these efforts on the part of our industries themselves to find solutions to these problems. The test of our whole economic and social system is its capacity to cure its own abuses and meet its own problems."

Many to Buy Stock
Many of the automobile and tire manufacturers present announced their intention to buy stock in the proposed corporation, to be distributed in proportion to 1925 production.

No announcement was made by the Rubber Association of America. Mr. Hoover, however, said:

"We discussed plans for the planting of rubber in foreign fields—the thing I have been advocating for the past three or four months."

The Firestone Company plans to plant 1,000,000 acres in Liberia in rubber trees to dispose of crude rubber to American manufacturers, giving the Firestone Corporation preference until production is large enough to warrant placing the rubber on the open market.

Although the Ford Motor Company is not a member of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, it is represented through the Lincoln Motor Company.

(Continued on Page 4B, Column 3)

HOUSEHOLD GAS
HEATING URGED
BY COMMISSIONNecessaries Board in An-
nual Report Goes Deeply
Into the Fuel Question

With a recommendation urging greater use of gas as a household heating fuel as one of its major propositions, the Massachusetts Commission on the Necessaries of Life made its final report to the State Legislature today.

The report discusses the cost of living, war conditions, and in particular the fuel problem, and includes a series of recommendations.

With the expansion of the Boston Consolidated Gas Company into the field of household heating, the commission, according to one of Mr. Hultman's leading recommendations, be placed under the broader control of the public utilities commission instead of the narrower provisions for supervision of the special "sliding scale" act of 1906.

After discussing the anthracite situation, the commission advocates further use of low-volatile bituminous coal and more coke as soon as a sufficient supply is produced. Discussing other possible fuels the commission says:

Interest in New Fuels
"The intolerable conditions that have existed in recent years in regard to anthracite have awakened a great interest in the fluid or convenient fuels as well as in the solid fuels for domestic use. In the last few years oil has made great progress in many communities of the Commonwealth for home heating among families who are able and willing to pay for convenience."

"In other parts of the country the use of manufactured gas for house heating has increased, while in Massachusetts only slight progress has been made in the use of gas for heating purposes. The development of electricity for cooking purposes has been rapid."

"Before taking drastic action, this commission believes it would be better to determine if any considerable part of our household heating can be done by gas. If it is practical to use gas for home heating it will stabilize the price of all domestic fuels, as there will be a competitor in the field whose price is controlled by Governmental authority ready to take advantage of any great increase in the price of other fuels."

"In Worcester, Fall River, Haverhill and some other municipalities in this Commonwealth the gas companies are developing the field of home heating with some success. The Boston Consolidated Gas Company dominates the gas business of the Metropolitan Boston district, where nearly 50 per cent of the entire population of the Commonwealth resides."

The Metropolitan Boston District, due to its dense population, offers the greatest possibilities of any section of the State for developing gas as a domestic fuel. The Boston company recognizes the opportunities offered to engage in this business, but claims that it cannot do so, due to the peculiarities of the special act under which it operates. This act, Chapter 422, Acts of 1906, commonly known as the "Sliding Scale Act," was passed when a large amount of the production of this company was sold for illuminating purposes.

"In regard to the use of gas, we have entirely changed since that time."

"This commission believes it would be in the public interest to have the Boston gas companies enter the field of public utility service in New York to the operators, announced his intention of pressing passage by the Pennsylvania Legislature of a bill making anthracite mining a public utility."

Such a bill was completed by Attorney-General Woodruff for introduction in the Legislature, when it meets in extra session. A second bill, to be submitted at the same time, "requests" the Governor to negotiate compacts with anthracite consuming states for the regulation of retail hard-coal business.

"For many weeks," the Governor said, "we have read in the newspapers a daily story of the strike of the anthracite operators against the public. The breakdown of the negotiations came because the operators refused to do as the miners had already done—make real concessions from their original position in the interest of reaching a settlement. The matter now comes before the Legislature of Pennsylvania for its action. I shall do my best to press the bill which recognizes anthracite as a public utility. That is the next step."

Law Change Recommended
That the Boston Consolidated Gas Company be taken out from under the provisions of the special act which it now enjoys and be placed under the control of the Department of Public Utilities subject to the laws applying to all other gas companies in the Commonwealth, unless it is possible to make modification of the present law to permit the development of gas for heating purposes.

The advantages of being a convenient fuel on account of delivery by pipes as well as flexibility, ease of operation and efficiency in burning, but its cost at the present time makes it prohibitive to most people. However, the cost of generating gas should decrease as the volume of production increases. If the consumption of gas for house heating is greatly increased it should materially reduce the difference in price between gas and other fuels.

The gas companies have found it necessary to become merchants of household apparatus using gas, and have engaged in the sale of coke and other products of their industry. In the urban communities there are gas mains in nearly every street, and most householders are familiar with this fuel. The gas companies are also equipped to render prompt and continuous service in case of trouble with the burning apparatus.

Electricity is being used in increasing amounts for cooking where small amounts of heat are needed for a short time. Electricity is even now an economical fuel. Many families today do their entire cooking by electricity, due to the quickness of obtaining the necessary heat and the possibility of applying it to the point desired. There is apparently little difference, except in the cost of installing the electric range over a coal range, using electricity at 3 cents a kilowatt hour and using anthracite."

The commission discusses coal deposits in Massachusetts, and states that no definite information exists in regard to the extent or quality

of coal deposits in Massachusetts, and states that no definite information exists in regard to the extent or quality

of coal deposits in Massachusetts, and states that no definite information exists in regard to the extent or quality

of coal deposits in Massachusetts, and states that no definite information exists in regard to the extent or quality

of coal deposits in Massachusetts, and states that no definite information exists in regard to the extent or quality

of coal deposits in Massachusetts, and states that no definite information exists in regard to the extent or quality

of coal deposits in Massachusetts, and states that no definite information exists in regard to the extent or quality

of coal deposits in Massachusetts, and states that no definite information exists in regard to the extent or quality

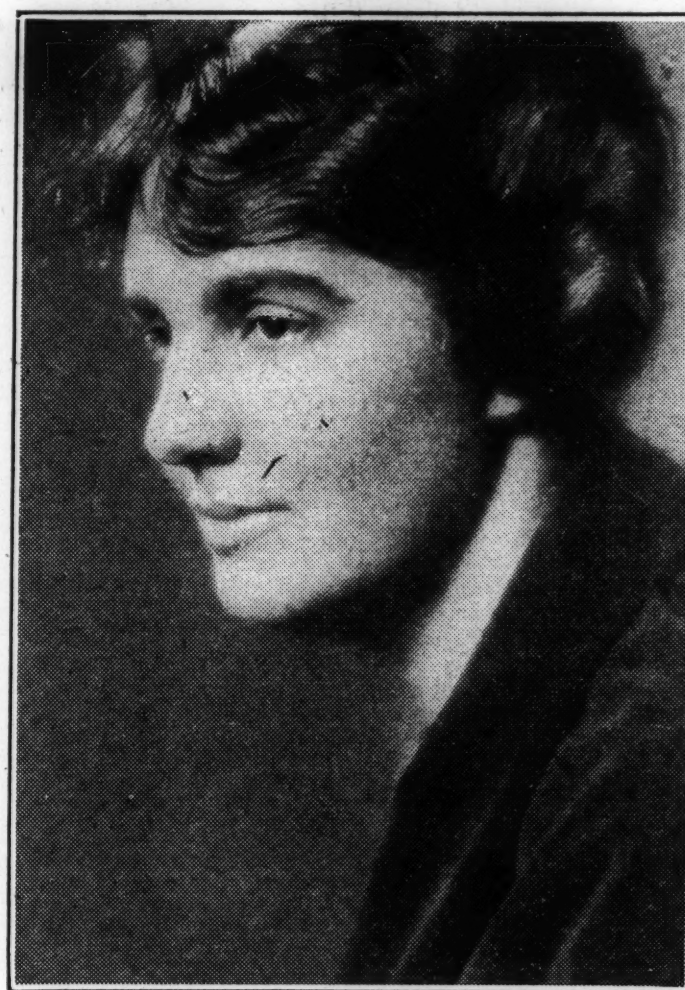
of coal deposits in Massachusetts, and states that no definite information exists in regard to the extent or quality

of coal deposits in Massachusetts, and states that no definite information exists in regard to the extent or quality

of coal deposits in Massachusetts, and states that no definite information exists in regard to the extent or quality

of coal deposits in Massachusetts, and states that no definite information exists in regard to the extent or quality

Opened Politics School



Photograph by Scherree Studios, Boston
BERNICE V. BROWN
Dean of Radcliffe, Welcomed Delegates to Women Voters' Sessions.

Plea for Undominated China
Made at School of PoliticsLeague of Women Voters Holding Three-Day
Session at Radcliffe College

With a program encompassing a wide range of world problems of pressing public concern, the annual three-day school of politics, sponsored by the Massachusetts League of Women Voters, opened at Radcliffe College today, when speakers of international prominence made an appeal for a China undominated by foreign powers and forecast a Russia of the future which will be one of the paramount forces in world trade and political movements.

Increasing interest of women in the field of public affairs marked the initial sessions of the school which this year will be devoted substantially to problems of countries other than the United States, and indicate the influence of these issues upon America will be under discussion.

Three Outstanding Questions
Three outstanding questions came under debate today. Dr. Robert Meeker, organizer of Chinese Communism for the Study of Social and

Economic Questions, presented a comprehensive statement of the industrial, political, and social movements in China, while Raymond T. Rich, field secretary of the Foreign Policy Association, on the same theme declared that the current conference on Chinese customs would be "adjusted by future histories as one of the pre-eminently decisive turning points not only in the life of China, but also in the momentously important question of the entire conflict of colors, cultures, economic interests, and political ambitions."

With respect to Russia, E. F. Wise, economic adviser to the Centrosyros in Russia, emphasized the view that the committee include: The Rev. Charles H. Brent, Episcopal Bishop of New York; Oscar S. Straus, once Ambassador to Turkey, and Secretary of Commerce and Labor in the Cabinet of President Roosevelt; John Grier Hibben, president of Princeton; Henry J. Allen, former Governor of Kansas; Robert Underwood Johnson, Ambassador to Italy in the Wilson Administration; Abram L. Elkus, Ambassador to Turkey in the second Wilson Administration; President Josiah H. Pennington of the University of Pennsylvania; John Price Jackson, who served with the American Commission to Negotiate Peace, and on the American Military Mission to Armenia in 1919; A. D. F. Hamlin, dean of the school of architecture of Columbia University, and son of the founder and first president of Robert College, Constantinople; Henry W. Jessup, secretary of the American Committee for the Independence of Armenia; Fred Perry Powers, editorial writer on the Philadelphia Record, who was born and raised in Turkey; Wilfrid M. Post, for 21 years an American relief worker in Turkey, and William Stearns Davis, professor of history in the University of Minnesota.

Reservations Offered
In condemning the Treaty and urging its rejection as, according to Mr. Miller, "a humiliating and indefensible abandonment and surrender of American policy and American honor," the committee, in a leading article in the toll by Mr. Miller, put forward as an alternative to the negotiation of an entirely new compact, the following reservations:

1. The abrogation of the capitulations pursuant to Article II of the Treaty shall not limit or qualify the juridical rights of American citizens in Turkey, the same existing under the Treaty of 1830 between the United States and Turkey, but that whenever the President of the United States shall receive satisfactory information that the Government of Turkey has organized other tribunals on a basis likely to secure to citizens of the United States the same impartial justice which they now enjoy under the judicial functions exercised by the Ministers, Consuls and other functionaries of the United States, then the President of the United States is hereby authorized to notify the Government of Turkey that the United States will accept for their citizens the jurisdiction of the tribunals aforesaid.

2. The abrogation of the capitulations pursuant to Article II of the Treaty shall not limit or qualify the academic and religious freedom of American religious, scholastic and medical establishments and charitable institutions in Turkey as the said academic and religious freedom of said institutions existed under the Treaty of 1830 between the United States and Turkey.

3. The United States of America and Turkey declare that nationals of Turkey who have been or shall be naturalized in territory of the United States shall be held by Turkey to have lost their original nationality.

Let us be more specific as to the present status of international ethics has presented two alternatives: force or conciliation.

Let us be more specific as to the present status of international ethics has presented two alternatives: force or conciliation.

Let us be more specific as to the present status of international ethics has presented two alternatives: force or conciliation.

Let us be more specific as to the present status of international ethics has presented two alternatives: force or conciliation.

Let us be more specific as to the present status of international ethics has presented two alternatives: force or conciliation.

Let us be more specific as to the present status of international ethics has presented two alternatives: force or conciliation.

Let us be more specific as to the present status of international ethics has presented two alternatives: force or conciliation.

Let us be more specific as to the present status of international ethics has presented two alternatives: force or conciliation.

Let us be more specific as to the present status of international ethics has presented two alternatives: force or conciliation.

Let us be more specific as to the present status of international ethics has presented two alternatives: force or conciliation.

Let us be more specific as to the present status of international ethics has presented two alternatives: force or conciliation.

and to be nationals of the United States.

"4. The United States and Turkey hereby recognize Armenia as a free and independent state. The frontiers of Armenia, as heretofore determined by the arbitration of the President of the United States, are accepted and agreed to by Turkey."

Some of the Arguments

The chief arguments made in the various papers against the treaty are: that in the abandonment of the capitulations, which it admits, it gives up the historic guarantee of justice for Americans in Turkey without securing adequate safeguards in their place; that the treaty in effect acquiesces in the Turkish refusal to recognize American naturalization laws in so far as they affect Turks who return to their native land, though these laws are recognized by all civilized countries; that it fails to protect the charitable and philanthropic enterprise of Americans in Turkey, which have been one of the strongest interests of this country in the Near East; that it serves to bolster up the otherwise tottering régime of Mustapha Kemal Pasha; and that it abandons Armenia, notwithstanding the many pledges, official and unofficial, which its independence would be secured.

The capitulations, it is explained in an editorial note supplied by Vahan Cardashian, who edited the folio, have been in force since 1453, the United States acquiring the rights under them by treaty in 1830. Judicially, they provided for the par-

ticipation in various degrees of consular representatives in the trials affecting foreign nationals, necessitated by the inferior quality of justice as dispensed in the native courts. Economically, they exempted foreigners from Ottoman taxes, except customs duties and land taxes, thereby freeing them from the arbitrary acts and exactions of the Turkish authorities, to which they must now submit.

The comment of the American Consul-General in Constantinople, G. Bie Randall, published in a book, "Modern Turkey," by Elliot Grindell Mears in 1924, is quoted on the capitulations, in part, as follows: "What will be the outcome of the new situation? A government as yet untied in peace times undertakes to provide a judicial system which shall be satisfactory to the foreigner. If we judge the future by the past, the outlook is not encouraging. The personnel of the judicial system has been woefully lacking in training, the judges underpaid, and the courts notoriously corrupt. The judicial system, in spite of many reforms, is an almost hopeless jumble of new co-existing systems of jurisprudence. Moreover, there is great confusion between so-called religious and civil law court procedure, although by the reform movements of 1908 this confusion was supposed to have been removed.

Little Reform Accomplished

"The Ottoman civil code has its foundation in the religious law and is, therefore, inadequate for modern social and commercial usages. Already the Turkish Minister of Justice in the Ankara Cabinet is handicapped by lack of assistance and by a tremendous amount of unfinished business. In a recent interview, he stated that he had made some attempt to speed up the action of justice in the lower courts by lessening the number of judges and by salary increases. Changes in legal procedure are notoriously slow in all countries, so it is not surprising that thus far, apparently he (the Minister of Justice) has been unable to accomplish judicially nothing in the way of reform.

"In Turkey, the process seems to have been in the reverse order to that of Japan and China, the privileges having been granted before the returns had been made. Numerous persons have shared the experience of a former President of the United States, Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, who sharply resented foreign interference with native law until he visited the Ottoman Empire; then he changed his mind."

The policy of the American Gov-

WEATHER PREDICTIONS
U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Increasing cloudiness, probably with some light snow late tonight and Thursday morning; rising temperature; fresh west to south winds.

New England: Probably snow tonight and Thursday; warmer tonight and on the coast Thursday; moderate to fresh south and southwest winds.

Official Temperatures
(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	2	Memphis	34
Atlantic City ..	18	Montreal	6
Boston	15	Nantucket	22
Buffalo	10	New Orleans	16
Calgary	4	New York	14
Charleston	28	Philadelphia	18
Chicago	10	Pittsburgh	20
Denver	2	Portland, Me.	22
Des Moines	10	Portland, Ore.	34
Eastport	18	San Francisco	36
Salvatore	23	St. Louis	14
Hatteras	28	St. Paul	4
Helena	23	Seattle	4
Jacksonville	48	Tampa	24
Kansas City	42	Washington	16
Los Angeles	58		

High Tides at Boston
Wednesday, 10:36 p. m.
Thursday, 10:52 a. m.
Light all vehicles at 5:03 p. m.

C. BOWEN
Trucking Rigging
Motor Transportation
Safe and Machinery Moving
51 Sudbury Street, Boston, Mass.
Telephone Haymarket 220
28 Shrewsbury St., Worcester, Mass.
216 No. Main St., Providence, R. I.

"Say it with Flowers"
Flowers Telegraphed Promptly to All
Parts of United States and Canada

Penn.
The Florist
124 Tremont St., Boston Liberty 4317

WE LIGHT THE WORLD
CLEARANCE SALE
Lamps, Shades and Lighting Fixtures
Displaying year in and year out one of the Largest Stocks of Lamps, Shades and Lighting Fixtures of any concern in the United States, our clearance sale offers the buyer choice of hundreds of styles at EXCEPTIONALLY LOW PRICES
Sale Started Monday, January 11
Closes Saturday the 16th
Open Saturday Afternoons
McKenney & Waterbury Co.
181 Franklin St. Congress St. Boston, Mass.

? ? ?

- (1) What does the architecture of Canada's Parliament buildings typify?
- (2) Where are yesterday's actors?
- (3) Who is Ibn Saud. How much territory does he control?
- (4) What did a Negro porter do when given a tip of a few pennies?
- (5) What should a poet know?
- (6) How were rubber roses invented? By whom?

These questions were answered in

Yesterday's MONITOR

ment with regard to naturalization, as set forth by Mr. Miller, was defined in an Act of Congress, July 27, 1868, to be as follows:

"All naturalized citizens of the United States, while in foreign countries, are entitled to and shall receive from this Government the same protection of persons and property which is accorded to native-born citizens."

On this point Mr. Miller says: "In making the Treaty with Turkey the United States proposed that our laws regarding naturalization should be accepted as valid by Turkey just as they are accepted as valid by civilized countries. Turkey rejected this proposal and the Treaty of Lausanne acquiesced in the rejection. It would be interesting to know what possible defense there is for this abandonment of the American position."

The position of the American schools and colleges and relief work before and since the advent of the Kemalist régime is set forth by Dr. Wilfred M. Post in part as follows: "In 1913 American missionary and educational organizations maintained in the Turkish Empire one university, six colleges, many high schools and assisted or supervised about 1000 primary schools with an aggregate attendance of 50,000 or more, a great majority of which was Christian. Also, 13 American hospitals were maintained in various cities and the medical missionaries did extensive touring to the outlying districts. In Kemalist Turkey today, the colleges number but three, hospitals four, high schools some eight or 10, with a few if any primary schools, and the total attendance is scarcely a tenth of what it was before the war. In the city of Constantinople, the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A. maintain their work, despite official opposition, and an entirely secular branch is being established in Ankara. The tremendous shrinkage in the educational program is due partly to the loss of Syria from Turkey, but chiefly to the disappearance of the Christian population of Asia Minor due to massacre and deportation. Also the Government has closed some of the colleges and high schools and the majority of the hospitals are unable to continue as the Government is not permitting new medical missionaries to obtain licenses to practice."

"The Ankara Government, however, has applied its drastic program of secularization to all foreign schools, an action which is decidedly discourteous and which even the

Members of Florists' Telegraph Delivery Association
Tel. Back Bay 0401

Caplan
The Florist
128 Mass. Ave., BOSTON.

The Paul Revere Pottery
announces a sale of "second" and irregular designs and shapes January 4 to 16, 1926, inclusive. Children's ware, flower bowls, vases, tableware, pitchers, plates, etc., desk sets and candlesticks. Prices far below cost.
478 Boylston Street, Boston

PERRY DEN COMPANY
325 Washington St., Boston, Mass.
Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing

PUREOXIA
After you've tried them all you'll find PUREOXIA your FAVORITE
GINGER ALE

WILLYS-KNIGHT
GREAT SIX

The only engine that improves with use

Your own experience has proven that all poppet-valve motors wear out. Complicated and intricate valve mechanism ultimately yields to the incessant demands to which it is subjected. Carbon eventually gets in its destructive work on the finest of cylinders.

The experience of 275,000 Willys-Knight owners proves that service actually improves this sleeve-valve motor. No valves to adjust—two silently-moving sleeves—and that is all—control the intake and exhaust operations. Carbon serves but to seal compression hence to build up its efficiency.

When the finest of poppet-valve engines are worn out, the everlasting engine of your Willys-Knight is just coming into the full manhood of its power.

WILLYS-OVERLAND, Inc.
Wholesale Distributors, 528 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, Mass.
See Your Local Overland and Willys-Knight Dealer

WILLYS-KNIGHT
GREAT SIX

THE ONLY ENGINE THAT IMPROVES WITH USE

WILLYS-OVERLAND, Inc.
Wholesale Distributors, 528 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, Mass.
See Your Local Overland and Willys-Knight Dealer

WILLYS-KNIGHT
GREAT SIX

WILLYS-KNIGHT
GREAT SIX

the Armenian element, then the Greek, then the Jewish, and last the Bulgarian.

The Kemalist régime, it is argued, moreover, would be unduly strengthened in its prestige if the United States ratifies the Lausanne Treaty. On this point, a public memorandum against the treaty, signed by more than 100 prominent American statesmen, educators, publicists, clergymen, and others, says in part: "All reports which have recently reached the outside world from Turkish and foreign sources show that factional armed conflicts, widespread banditry, and hopeless economic chaos seriously threaten Kemal's régime, and that the task which confronts his Government is according to the admission of its own leaders, a truly impossible one. America stands to gain absolutely nothing by resuming relations with a Turkey in this state, and can lose nothing further by maintaining the status quo and awaiting developments. The downfall of the Kemalists appears inevitable. By now surrendering our rights to Kemal, we shall find it difficult to reassert them against any régime which may overthrow and succeed him."

Dr. Post also says, in part: "If the United States ratified the treaty, Kemal's prestige would be greatly enhanced. In the flush of a new diplomatic victory, he might, perhaps, relax the present policy of nagging interference and assume a more tolerant attitude. It is doubtful, however, if any such attitude would be more than temporary, for Ankara has its own fixed program, just as a virtual ally, Soviet Russia, has its program. Its purpose is to strengthen its military structure and to secularize the social and educational life of the people, and yet to maintain Islam as a political rather than a religious asset. The minorities which remain are to be eventually thoroughly Turkified, or else thrown out of the country altogether. Last, but not least, there lurks in the background the purpose to strengthen the position of Islam, assume its leadership and use it as a weapon of coercion and conquest. The policy of lending any moral or material help to Kemal holds far-reaching consequences—consequences which would inevitably affect and embroil America. Ankara cannot be trusted. Kemal professes admiration for the United States, and at the same time, steadily

"VERA" Markers
The original transparent lesson markers have been for thirteen years conceded by many to be the best ever. Most appreciative letters being received to that effect from those who have tried all others.
Gratifying expressions from students and sample markers for 2-cent stamp.
Pocket size \$1.50. Special \$2.00
G. J. KORDULA
Baltimore, Md., Station F

FOUNTAIN PENS and PENCILS
23 Makes to Select From
WHILE YOU WAIT
Fountain Pens and Eversharp Pencils REPAIRED

PERRY DEN COMPANY
325 Washington St., Boston, Mass.
Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing

PUREOXIA
After you've tried them all you'll find PUREOXIA your FAVORITE
GINGER ALE

THE PAUL REVERE POTTERY
announces a sale of "second" and irregular designs and shapes January 4 to 16, 1926, inclusive. Children's ware, flower bowls, vases, tableware, pitchers, plates, etc., desk sets and candlesticks. Prices far below cost.
478 Boylston Street, Boston

PERRY DEN COMPANY
325 Washington St., Boston, Mass.
Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing

PUREOXIA
After you've tried them all you'll find PUREOXIA your FAVORITE
GINGER ALE

WILLYS-KNIGHT
GREAT SIX

The only engine that improves with use

Your own experience has proven that all poppet-valve motors wear out. Complicated and intricate valve mechanism ultimately yields to the incessant demands to which it is subjected. Carbon eventually gets in its destructive work on the finest of cylinders.

The experience of 275,000 Willys-Knight owners proves that service actually improves this sleeve-valve motor. No valves to adjust—two silently-moving sleeves—and that is all—control the intake and exhaust operations. Carbon serves but to seal compression hence to build up its efficiency.

When the finest of poppet-valve engines are worn out, the everlasting engine of your Willys-Knight is just coming into the full manhood of its power.

WILLYS-OVERLAND, Inc.
Wholesale Distributors, 528 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, Mass.
See Your Local Overland and Willys-Knight Dealer

WILLYS-KNIGHT
GREAT SIX

THE ONLY ENGINE THAT IMPROVES WITH USE

WILLYS-OVERLAND, Inc.
Wholesale Distributors, 528 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, Mass.
See Your Local Overland and Willys-Knight Dealer

WILLYS-KNIGHT
GREAT SIX

WILLYS-KNIGHT
GREAT SIX

fastly ignores the principles of justice and equality upon which our great democracy is founded. His eyes are turned toward Soviet Russia and Moslem Asia. He purposes to use American moral and technical assistance for the promotion of un-American designs and ambitions."

Armenia's Predicament
The treaty, according to Mr. Miller, if it put into writing what it expresses by silence, would have a clause saying:

"The United States of America forever abandons the Armenian people and renounces all interest in their welfare."

On the failure to make provision for Armenia or to fulfill the various pledges made by the United States Government on its behalf, the folio contains the most determined and unanimous denunciations. The circumstances leading up to the arbitral award made by President Wilson assuring Armenia's independence, which has not been put into effect, are set forth by Mr. Miller, as follows:

"Now the Article of the Treaty (of Versailles), that is to say of the Covenant, which relates to the mandated areas was taken in principle, and very largely in language, from a Resolution of the Five Powers (adopted in January, 1919) of whom the United States was one; and there is one clause of that resolution which, so far as I know, has never been quoted in this connection:

"Because of the historic misgovernment of the Turks of subject peoples and the terrible massacres of Armenians and others in recent years, the Allied and Associated Powers are agreed that Armenia, Syria, Mesopotamia, Palestine and Arabia must be completely severed from the Turkish Empire."

"There is not the slightest doubt that this portion of that resolution expressed the policy of the United States and of our people without regard to party. It was followed by various forms of action and inaction, which make this policy a matter of honor as well."

"Of course, our responsibility to Armenia, as well as that of the Allies, has other foundations than the ground stated in the resolution just quoted. Numerous declarations have been made, in favor of the independence of Armenia, by spokesmen for the Allied and Associated Nations. These declarations had as their bases as much the sufferings of the Armenians as the military services which they rendered the Allied arms. The action of the Allied Supreme Council, in April, 1920, in inviting the President of the United States to define the Armenian boundaries was a recognition of the commitments made to Armenia during and after the war; and the subsequent failure of the Sevres Treaty does not absolve either the Allies or the United States of the moral responsibility which the arbitral award of the President imposes upon them."

"Turkey for the Turks"
The supposed excuse for the Turks for their treatment of the Armenians on the ground that Turkey must have the right to govern in her own household, and that she has a right to a "Turkey for the Turks," is answered by Dr. Post, in a historical summary of Turkish history. He says, in part:

"A plea is made of 'Turkey for the Turks,' and the Armenians and Greeks are described as aliens. But

it must not be forgotten that Greeks and Armenians dwelt in Asia Minor for many centuries before the Turks migrated from Central Asia and conquered the land. For the past six centuries they have been subject peoples, oppressed, massacred and finally thrust out of the country, but in no sense can they be considered as aliens. Kemal differs not one whit from the bloodiest of the Sultans whose line he boasts of having displaced forever. Kemal's Government is directly responsible for the massacre of thousands of Armenians at Alexandropol and in Cilicia, for the looting and destruction of Smyrna and for the atrocities in Mosul just now published to the world in the report of the League of Nations."

"American Rights Bartered"
While the abandonment of the American positions on all these points is a matter of surprise and astonishment to those quoted in the folio, there appears the charge that commercial considerations, including the famous Chester concession, furnished the main objective of the American negotiators.

"There is reason to believe," said Dr. Post, "that important commercial concessions were lurking in the background, which Turkey was ready to grant in return for entering into relations with the United States."

The charge in the Democratic platform of 1924 is also quoted, that the Lausanne Treaty "bartered legitimate American rights and betrays Armenia for the Chester oil concession."

The futility of conceding away American rights in the hopes of gaining trade advantages with Turkey, however, is asserted by several writers.

WILLYS-KNIGHT
GREAT SIX

The only engine that improves with use

Your own experience has proven that all poppet-valve motors wear out. Complicated and intricate valve mechanism ultimately yields to the incessant demands to which it is subjected. Carbon eventually gets in its destructive work on the finest of cylinders.

The experience of 275,000 Willys-Knight owners proves that service actually improves this sleeve-valve motor. No valves to adjust—two silently-moving sleeves—and that is all—control the intake and exhaust operations. Carbon serves but to seal compression hence to build up its efficiency.

When the finest of poppet-valve engines are worn out, the everlasting engine of your Willys-Knight is just coming into the full manhood of its power.

WILLYS-OVERLAND, Inc.
Wholesale Distributors, 528 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, Mass.
See Your Local Overland and Willys-Knight Dealer

WILLYS-KNIGHT
GREAT SIX

WILLYS-KNIGHT
GREAT SIX

must be completely severed from the Turkish Empire."

"There is not the slightest doubt that this portion of that resolution expressed the policy of the United States and of our people without regard to party. It was followed by various forms of action and inaction, which make this policy a matter of honor as well."

"Of course, our responsibility to Armenia, as well as that of the Allies, has other foundations than the ground stated in the resolution just quoted. Numerous declarations have been made, in favor of the independence of Armenia, by spokesmen for the Allied and Associated Nations. These declarations had as their bases as much the sufferings of the Armenians as the military services which they rendered the Allied arms. The action of the Allied Supreme Council, in April, 1920, in inviting the President of the United States to define the Armenian boundaries was a recognition of the commitments made to Armenia during and after the war; and the subsequent failure of the Sevres Treaty does not absolve either the Allies or the United States of the moral responsibility which the arbitral award of the President imposes upon them."

"Turkey for the Turks"
The supposed excuse for the Turks for their treatment of the Armenians on the ground that Turkey must have the right to govern in her own household, and that she has a right to a "Turkey for the Turks," is answered by Dr. Post, in a historical summary of Turkish history. He says, in part:

"A plea is made of 'Turkey for the Turks,' and the Armenians and Greeks are described as aliens. But

it must not be forgotten that Greeks and Armenians dwelt in Asia Minor for many centuries before the Turks migrated from Central Asia and conquered the land. For the past six centuries they have been subject peoples, oppressed, massacred and finally thrust out of the country, but in no sense can they be considered as aliens. Kemal differs not one whit from the bloodiest of the Sultans whose line he boasts of having displaced forever. Kemal's Government is directly responsible for the massacre of thousands of Armenians at Alexandropol and in Cilicia, for the looting and destruction of Smyrna and for the atrocities in Mosul just now published to the world in the report of the League of Nations."

"American Rights Bartered"
While the abandonment of the American positions on all these points is a matter of surprise and astonishment to those quoted in the folio, there appears the charge that commercial considerations, including the famous Chester concession, furnished the main objective of the American negotiators.

"There is reason to believe," said Dr. Post, "that important commercial concessions were lurking in the background, which Turkey was ready to grant in return for entering into relations with the United States."

The charge in the Democratic platform of 1924 is also quoted, that the Lausanne Treaty "bartered legitimate American rights and betrays Armenia for the Chester oil concession."

The futility of conceding away American rights in the hopes of gaining trade advantages with Turkey, however, is asserted by several writers.

WILLYS-KNIGHT
GREAT SIX

The only engine that improves with use

Your own experience has proven that all poppet-valve motors wear out. Complicated and intricate valve mechanism ultimately yields to the incessant demands to which it is subjected. Carbon eventually gets in its destructive work on the finest of cylinders.

The experience of 275,000 Willys-Knight owners proves that service actually improves this sleeve-valve motor. No valves to adjust—two silently-moving sleeves—and that is all—control the intake and exhaust operations. Carbon serves but to seal compression hence to build up its efficiency.

When the finest of poppet-valve engines are worn out, the everlasting engine of your Willys-Knight is just coming into the full manhood of its power.

WILLYS-OVERLAND, Inc.
Wholesale Distributors, 528 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, Mass.
See Your Local Overland and Willys-Knight Dealer

WILLYS-KNIGHT
GREAT SIX

THE ONLY ENGINE THAT IMPROVES WITH USE

WILLYS-OVERLAND, Inc.
Wholesale Distributors, 528 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, Mass.
See Your Local Overland and Willys-Knight Dealer

WILLYS-KNIGHT
GREAT SIX

WILLYS-KNIGHT
GREAT SIX

WILLYS-KNIGHT
GREAT SIX

WILLYS-KNIGHT
GREAT SIX

WILLYS-KNIGHT
GREAT SIX

WILLYS-KNIGHT
GREAT SIX

WILLYS-KNIGHT
GREAT SIX

must be completely severed from the Turkish Empire."

"There is not the slightest doubt that this portion of that resolution expressed the policy of the United States and of our people without regard to party. It was followed by various forms of action and inaction, which make this policy a matter of honor as well."

"Of course, our responsibility to Armenia, as well as that of the Allies, has other foundations than the ground stated in the resolution just quoted. Numerous declarations have been made, in favor of the independence of Armenia, by spokesmen for the Allied and Associated Nations. These declarations had as their bases as much the sufferings of the Armenians as the military services which they rendered the Allied arms. The action of the Allied Supreme Council, in April, 1920, in inviting the President of the United States to define the Armenian boundaries was a recognition of the commitments made to Armenia during and after the war; and the subsequent failure of the Sevres Treaty does not absolve either the Allies or the United States of the moral responsibility which the arbitral award of the President imposes upon them."

"Turkey for the Turks"
The supposed excuse for the Turks for their treatment of the Armenians on the ground that Turkey must have the right to govern in her own household, and that she has a right to a "Turkey for the Turks," is answered by Dr. Post, in a historical summary of Turkish history. He says, in part:

"A plea is made of 'Turkey for the Turks,' and the Armenians and Greeks are described as aliens. But

it must not be forgotten that Greeks and Armenians dwelt in Asia Minor for many centuries before the Turks migrated from Central Asia and conquered the land. For the past six centuries they have been subject peoples, oppressed, massacred and finally thrust out of the country, but in no sense can they be considered as aliens. Kemal differs not one whit from the bloodiest of the Sultans whose line he boasts of having displaced forever. Kemal's Government is directly responsible for the massacre of thousands of Armenians at Alexandropol and in Cilicia, for the looting and destruction of Smyrna and for the atrocities in Mosul just now published to the world in the report of the League of Nations."

"American Rights Bartered"
While the abandonment of the American positions on all these points is a matter of surprise and astonishment to those quoted in the folio, there appears the charge that commercial considerations, including the famous Chester concession, furnished the main objective of the American negotiators.

"There is reason to believe," said Dr. Post, "that important commercial concessions were lurking in the background, which Turkey was ready to grant in return for entering into relations with the United States."

The charge in the Democratic platform of 1924 is also quoted, that the Lausanne Treaty "bartered legitimate American rights and betrays Armenia for the Chester oil concession."

The futility of conceding away American rights in the hopes of gaining trade advantages with Turkey, however, is asserted by several writers.

WILLYS-KNIGHT
GREAT SIX

The only engine that improves with use

Your own experience has proven that all poppet-valve motors wear out. Complicated and intricate valve mechanism ultimately yields to the incessant demands to which it is subjected. Carbon eventually gets in its destructive work on the finest of cylinders.

The experience of 275,000 Willys-Knight owners proves that service actually improves this sleeve-valve motor. No valves to adjust—two silently-moving sleeves—and that is all—control the intake and exhaust operations. Carbon serves but to seal compression hence to build up its efficiency.

When the finest of poppet-valve engines are worn out, the everlasting engine of your Willys-Knight is just coming into the full manhood of its power.

WILLYS-OVERLAND, Inc.
Wholesale Distributors, 528 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, Mass.
See Your Local Overland and Willys-Knight Dealer

WILLYS-KNIGHT
GREAT SIX

THE ONLY ENGINE THAT IMPROVES WITH USE

WILLYS-OVERLAND, Inc.
Wholesale Distributors, 528 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, Mass.
See Your Local Overland and Willys-Knight Dealer

WILLYS-KNIGHT
GREAT SIX

WILLYS-KNIGHT
GREAT SIX

WILLYS-KNIGHT
GREAT SIX

WILLYS-KNIGHT
GREAT SIX

WILLYS-KNIGHT
GREAT SIX

WILLYS-KNIGHT
GREAT SIX

WILLYS-KNIGHT
GREAT SIX

CONFERENCE DAY REMAINS FIXED

No Truth in Rumor That
Disarmament Conference
Is to Be Postponed.

By Special Cable

PARIS, Jan. 13.—The French Government categorically states that the preliminary conference on disarmament remains fixed for mid-February. It is strange, however, that rumors of postponement are being circulated freely. Undoubtedly an exchange of views between European and American capitals shows a considerable divergence of opinion regarding the program, but any delay in bringing the discussion to a head is deprecated. One stumblingblock is the American and British desire to separate naval problems from military problems. France, Italy and, it is believed, Japan, hold that the armaments question must be considered as a whole.

It is impossible to arrive at results if the most important factor is omitted. How are the respective strengths of the two countries to be compared if the fleet is left out of account? The French have their policy on ascertaining every case of war potentialities, and this means the inclusion of convertible industrial enterprises, financial position, geographical exposures—indeed every possible element which could determine or influence fighting.

A question which has arisen in an acute form is whether the differences should be thrashed out privately or brought to the conference. If they should be thrashed out then an adjournment to a later date would be desirable. But the French think such an adjournment would not advance matters. It would simply be a futile marking of time. Besides, the letters of invitation were sent last month. The situation was then known perfectly.

It is to be observed that the Nationalists are asking that advantage be taken of the demand for a post-

ponement. Pertinax thinks that France argumentatively is in a futile position at present. It is theoretically agreed that it is for the Allies to readjust their armed forces to the measure of the armed forces which they have assigned to Germany. The French endeavor to escape this conclusion by subordinating disarmament to a series of conditions which would be difficult to satisfy. Yet these French contentions will be hard to sustain in conference. The objections to be raised by Germany, England, America and France will be overwhelmed. Therefore, Pertinax advises France to play for time.

By Special Cable

GENEVA, Jan. 13.—The reported adjournment of the preparatory disarmament commission is not confirmed here, but as indicated during the last Council session, underneath a superficial agreement, the viewpoints remain opposed. The United States suggestion to separate the naval and land issues has increased the difficulties. A unanimous council decision only, however, can adjourn the meeting. The next Council session is not till March, whereas the preparatory commission meets on Feb. 15.

Popular Judgments in History Discussed by Professor McElroy

Harnsworth Professor of American History at Oxford
Addresses English-Speaking Union

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 13.—Prof. Robert McElroy, Harnsworth professor of American history at Oxford, speaking on the subject, "Are Popular Verdicts in History Usually Wrong?" at a luncheon of the English-Speaking Union, today declared that in the main it had been popular judgments which had brought the history of the world so far—not downward, but ever upward—which had given to Great Britain and the United States their present position of undisputed leadership.

BRIAND STANDS FIRM ON POLICY

French Premier Is Not to
Change Attitude Because
of Political Maneuvering

By Special Cable

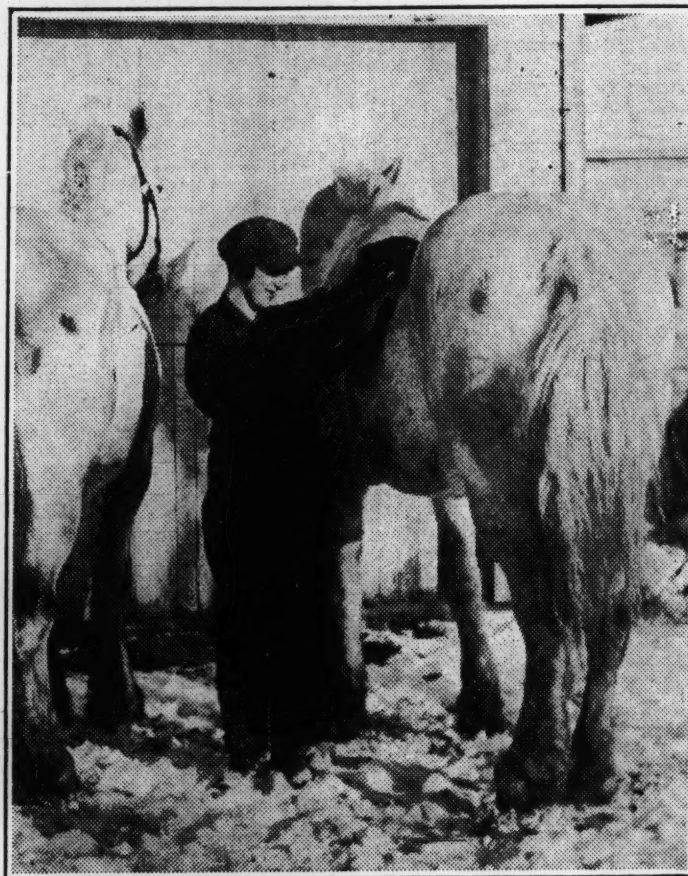
PARIS, Jan. 13.—The extreme delicacy of the position of Aristide Briand and Paul Doumer is seen in the rejection by the finance commission of the vital provisions of the Government's proposals. It was the conflict between the Government and the commission which provoked the resignation of Louis Loucheur and was partly responsible for the collapse of Paul Painlevé. M. Briand, warned by the fate of his predecessors, has taken up an attitude that he will not change his course because of political maneuvering. He is desirous of allowing the Chamber itself to decide.

Nevertheless, though time may thus be gained, the commission generally expresses the view of the

Chamber. It was by a vote of 25 to 5 that M. Doumer's project was wrecked. The Radicals definitely oppose the sales tax, which is disguised as a temporary imposition on payments. By declaring a balanced budget of more immediate importance than financial purification, the commission destroys one side of the scheme. By refusing to incorporate supplementary taxes of M. Loucheur in the 1926 budget it appears to destroy the other side. Neither budgetary equilibrium, nor financial purification is left.

Quotidian flattery states that if M. Briand appeals from the commission to the Chamber the Government will be beaten. M. Briand possesses eloquence, ability, strategy and persistence, but in financial matters he possesses no authority. Thus the combat has already opened. The Radicals in a group meeting listened to an exposition of a counter project.

Part of Her Farming Education



Britta Asker, Swedish Maid Studying Agriculture in American College.

They decided that efforts should be made for loyal collaboration with M. Doumer, but on condition that amortization charges are not put in the budget, that the reimbursement of 2,000,000,000 francs to the Bank of France are not affected, that M. Loucheur's taxes should remain as a pledge against inflation and not be put into the budget, and that the sales tax be abandoned.

Obviously if M. Doumer agrees, the whole plan will be demolished. Opposition of such a character must sooner or later compel the Government to take grave decisions.

Miss Asker Too Busy Farming to Discuss Daylight Saving

"What With Cows to Milk, Horses to Curry, Chicks to Feed, Lectures to Attend, I'm Too Busy," Says
Swedish Girl Studying in America

BROOKINGS, S. D., Jan. 11 (Special Correspondence).—A little coppery-golden haired maid fresh from Sweden is studying agriculture at South Dakota State College with the intention of returning to her homeland and becoming a real "dirt" farmer. Swedish girls who farm in Sweden probably are common these modern days—so are Swedish girls

no new thing to Britta. In addition to living on a farm in Sweden, she spent much of the summer of 1924 on a small truck farm near Joliet, Ill. There she picked strawberries, tomatoes, and potatoes, milked cows, and did numerous other farm tasks. She had already driven horses and ridden on horseback.

She was raising Plymouth Rock and White Leghorn chickens in Sioux City, Ia., previous to entering South Dakota State College. She intends to raise White Leghorns here in Brookings, S. D., next summer, largely because she had splendid success in her first venture. She won first prize on her Plymouth Rocks at an interstate fair and several other prizes at another large fair at Sioux City. Perhaps Britta is successful for the reason that she isn't afraid to put on overalls and get right out and work. A pair of overalls was her daily garb that summer on the Joliet farm.

Britta is even too busy to discuss American daylight saving. She says so very plainly.

Britta's father would prefer to have Britta become a poultry specialist or a horticulturist. Her mother wants her to become a dentist. Britta doesn't just like either idea; she wants to go back to Sweden and farm.

WOMEN BACKING 48-HOUR WEEK

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 13 (Special).—Women backing the Seabury-Shonk 48-hour week bill for women and minors in industrial and mercantile establishments, have arrived in Albany to witness the introduction of their bill by Herbert C. Shonk (R.), Assemblyman of Scarsdale. The bill was introduced in the Senate recently by Senator Seabury C. Mastick (R.) of Westchester.

Miss Mary B. Drier, who was instrumental in bringing about the passage of the present 54-hour-week law some years ago, will again take the leadership in the campaign for the 48-hour-law for women. As chairman of the Joint Legislative Conference which she organized in 1919, Miss Drier has announced her intention of conducting an active campaign up-state to bring about immediate passage of the measure. Miss Drier said that opinion up-state, particularly among church groups, is strongly in favor of the measure.

CHANGES URGED IN EDUCATION SYSTEM

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Jan. 13.—The Government will be urged to reconsider the present system of British elementary education in a resolution to be in-

who study the science of farming in the United States. But the Swedish miss who comes to America and gets an education so that she may be a successful farmer in her own land, she is unusual.

Such is Britta Asker, the first girl ever to enroll in the collegiate course in agriculture at South Dakota State College, an agricultural school which has been established nearly half a century.

A neat appearing slip of girl is Britta, 16-year-old freshman co-ed, the youngest girl in the South Dakota school. Her bashful ways, "jolly smile, and Scandinavian accent to her speech, all pronounce her a daughter of the Vikings. She also speaks German and English.

Britta was born in southern Sweden, but spent most of her life in that country on her grandfather's farm near Stockholm. This early environment may have contributed toward her interest in agriculture; but a high school course in "occupations" was the real cause of her decision to become a farmer.

The practical side of farming is

produced by the British Chambers of Commerce at a general meeting at Bath on Jan. 22.

The resolution aims at ascertaining whether the system tends unduly to increase the supply of clerks, whether it is overcrowded with subjects, whether it tends to impart knowledge rather than true education for character and intellect, whether education is sufficiently varied to meet the needs of the different trades and industries, and generally whether the Nation receives an adequate return for its great expenditure on elementary education.

CODIFICATION OF LAW IS DEBATED

It Is Felt by Delegates That
Many Years' Study Will
Be Necessary

By Special Cable

GENEVA, Jan. 13.—The committee for the progressive codification of international law met today with Dr. K. H. L. Hammarström, governor of Upsala, Sweden, as chairman, George W. Wickersham, ex-attorney general as one of the 17 committee members, says that the committee's work is of vital importance to the United States.

After the opening speeches, the committee began the study of the reports of 10 of its sub-committees appointed last year at the first meeting to consider the following subjects: Nationality, territorial waters, diplomatic privileges, the legal status of state-owned ships used for trade, extradition and criminal interchange jurisdiction, states' responsibility for damages suffered by foreigners within their territory, procedure of international conferences and the conclusion and drafting of treaties, the suppression of piracy, limitation, sea produce exploitation.

The subject under consideration by the eleventh subcommittee, namely, international private rights, will be excluded this session, but it is certain that other subjects, such as war jurisdiction, including neutrality, will also be dealt with. It is held that in view of the innumerable ramifications, many years' study will be necessary, with more frequent meetings, to arrive at international law codification.

NORWAY TO REVISE ITS DEFENSE SYSTEM

By Special Cable

OSLO, Norway, Jan. 13.—King Haakon, in opening the seventy-fifth ordinary session of the Storting yesterday, announced plans for the organization of the new national defense system which are to be introduced at the present session. Adapted to the country's needs and means and having in view the changed ideas evidenced in last year's international relations.

In anticipation of reorganization, limitations of the army organization and abolition of the land fortresses are suggested in the budget draft. Regiment exercises will be suspended and one-third of the recruit forces will not be called up.

SOCIALISTS WILL NOT CO-OPERATE

German President Expected
to Send for Dr. Luther
to Form Cabinet

By Special Cable

BERLIN, Jan. 13.—The Social Democrats have refused to join the Government and President von Hindenburg is now expected to ask Dr. Hans Luther to form a Cabinet, which it is believed he will base on the four Central parties. Many prominent leaders of the Social Democrats were in favor of their party entering the Government, but the majority refused to do so, in view of the distressing economic situation. The ministers it is believed will remain in the new Cabinet while Erich Koch, leader of the Democrats, may become Minister of the Interior, Wilhelm Marx, leader of the Roman Catholics, Minister of Justice and occupied areas, Peter Reinold, Democrat, Minister of Finance, Clemens Lammer, Roman Catholic, Minister of Economics. These five Cabinet seats have become vacant through the exodus of the Conservatives and the resignation of Joseph Frankenstein last fall.

The non-participation of the Social Democrats in the Government is regarded in Liberal circles as a blow to the Republic and as paving the way for the re-entrance of a Conservative Government at an early date.

In the meantime, an extremely fierce campaign against the Dawes agreement has been opened quite unexpectedly by the Lokalanzeiger, Berlin's leading Conservative newspaper, which filled its entire front page this morning with an article entitled the "Outsucking of Germany."

This article makes the Dawes agreement responsible for the fact that Germany now has more than 1,000,000 registered unemployed, that there have been more than 11,000 bankruptcies last year, and for other manifestations of the present economic crisis. Huge posters have been distributed throughout the city, and announce that further articles of this kind. A Liberal newspaper points out, however, that Germany has not yet made any payments out of its own pocket under the Dawes scheme, with the exception of a limited contribution by the railways.

It is believed that Herr Hugenberg, the owner of the Lokalanzeiger, one of the most important newspapers in Germany, is at the back of this campaign, which also appears to be directed against Dr. Gustave von Stresemann, and may have been started with the purpose of preventing Germany from entering the League of Nations. Herr Hugenberg a few days ago wrote an article against Dr. von Stresemann, which is regarded as one of the fiercest published since the Nationalists press campaign against Rathenau.

READING'S SHIPMENTS
The shipments of bituminous coal over the Reading Company System for November, 1925, were 2,125,425 tons, compared with 1,516,016 in 1924.

World News in Brief

New York (AP).—Definite plans for financing and building a metropolitan opera house on a site controlled by Otto H. Kahn, president of the Metropolitan Opera Company, has been drawn up by Mr. Kahn. Although Mr. Kahn refused to comment, R. Fulton Cutting, a director of the Metropolitan Opera and Real Estate Company, which owns the present Metropolitan Opera House, confirmed a report that Mr. Kahn had his plan before the company for several days.

Chicago (AP).—The 1927 convention of Rotary International will be held in Ostend, Belgium, the board of directors have decided here. Dates are to be fixed later. Four European municipalities sought the convention. The others were Rome, Nice and Copenhagen.

Mexico City (AP).—Reports are current that a British note has been forwarded to the Mexican Government relative to the alien land and petroleum laws, but the British Minister, Edmond Grey, said today that "for the present I must decline to make any statement whatever."

Albany, N. Y. (AP).—The constitutionality of the Walker-Kutlu Klan law, enacted in 1923 to require Klan groups throughout the State to file with the Secretary of State lists of their membership, has been upheld by the Court of Appeals.

New York (AP).—Sixty-seven American colleges and universities in the last six years have raised \$148,257,670 in public campaigns to extend their facilities. John Price Jones told the board of education of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Alumni of the institutions gave \$68,173,394, a little less than half of the total. The campaigns ranged from the \$125,000 to the \$17,500,000 campaign of the University of Chicago.

Portland, Ore. (Special).—All teachers in the Portland school system will receive an additional \$100 for their services this year. The balance of a fund of \$345,000, voted by the tax payers last June to increase teachers' salaries, will be divided proportionately to approximate a permanent single-salary schedule which, according to present plans, will be fully effective in January, 1927.

The Candies of WIRTH
Their Luncheons and Teas
And exclusive line of novelties make Wirth a slogan as well as a name. Come in! We know you'll say the same!

WIRTH'S
237 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Near to Christian Science Church Park

Permanent Waving
\$15
Shampooing, Marcelling, Manicuring
Bobbing

MAUD A. WHITE
Residential work by appointment.
640 Little Blg., Boston, Tel. Beach 9910
Open Evenings by Appointment

Home of Quality
Lunches and Ice Cream
Service at all hours
CATERING-CONF. TIONERY

C. C. WHITEMORE
1084 Boylston : : Boston

RUG
CLEANING
and
Oriental Repairing

Our Watchwords Are—
"Courtesy and Service"

Adams & Swett
ROXBURY, MASS.
Rug Cleaners for 70 Years
Roxbury 9800-9801

TREFRY & POLLEY
Cor. Park and Beacon Sts., Boston

Modern and Antique
Jewelry and Silverware
Fine Watch and Clock Repairing
Haymarket 3148

Florist
M. AUGUST
118 Mass. Ave., Boston
Massachusetts Ave.
Subway Entrance
B. E. 4048

The Standard
of Quality
The Dotten-Dunton seal on office furniture has been recognized as a standard of excellence for over 30 years. Business leaders know that they are judged by their equipment—and an increasing number of representative offices are Dotten-Dunton equipped, from board room to stock room.

You will find us ready to give you expert service. Consult us.

DOTTEN-DUNTON
DESK CO.
32 Franklin Street, Boston

Trade Mark
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

CAR CROSSES SINAI DESERT

By Special Cable

CAIRO, Jan. 13.—The first crossing of the Sinai Desert by automobile has been accomplished by a Studebaker six, driven by Hugh Cook of Palestine, who drove the 602 kilometers from Jerusalem to Cairo, over more than half of which no road exists, in 22 hours, 11 minutes.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following: Mrs. Osborne Reynolds, Ottawa, Ont., Can.; John W. Koerner, Patchogue, L. I.

Chandler & Co.

TREMONT ST., NEAR WEST, BOSTON

ESTABLISHED OVER A CENTURY

For Women and Misses

Richly Furred Pile Fabric Coats

That Usually Sell for \$65 and \$85

Mushroom Collars
and Cuffs

BEAVER SQUIRREL
FITCH FOX

\$68

Mushroom Collars
and Cuffs

SEAL DYED MUSKRAT
NATURAL MUSKRAT
RINGTAIL OPOSSUM

\$47.50



Lustrous with Beaver Squirrel or Fox, \$68



Rich Pile Fabrics with Wolf collar and cuffs, \$17.50

Every coat brand new, fresh from the manufacturer's workrooms. Just the style of coat that women want—fashionable flare with graceful swing—much wanted mushroom collar. Stylish shades of Kingfisher Blue, Cuckoo, Gray, Brown and Black. All silk lined.

KNOW
THEM
BY THE
BLUE
HANDLE

Women Everywhere Are Turning To These New Osborn Brushes

In all larger cities, as well as throughout all the States, stores everywhere report an ever increasing demand for these New Improved Better Wearing Osborn Household Brushes.

Careful housekeepers find that Osborn Brushes are better made—of the best materials—that they are correctly shaped and that they do make housekeeping

easier. Yet they cost no more than ordinary brushes.

All Osborn Household Brushes have the Osborn Blue Handle. Every brush comes to you fresh and clean in a dust-proof container bearing the Osborn name.

Sold by foremost department, hardware and toilet goods stores in all cities, but never by house-to-house canvassers or agents.

If you experience any difficulty in getting Osborn Brushes from your local stores, we will be very glad to fill your order direct.

THE OSBORN MANUFACTURING COMPANY
CLEVELAND, OHIO

Floor Dust Mop
New Reduced Price
\$1.90

Made of selected yarn which picks up dust and holds it until shaken. Trenches into corners and under furniture; contains no chemicals or oil to injure floors or cause dust to collect.

Osborn Split Duster \$1.25
Especially convenient for chair and table legs. Detached yarn contains no chemical or oil to injure furniture or leave film of oil.

Osborn Cloth and Upholstery Brush \$1.60
High quality bristles give real brushing service and long wear. Shaped to fit the back. Extra stiff bristles near the handle for removing spots. Use on upholstery or upholstery, too.

Osborn Blue Handle Household and Personal Cleaning Brushes
Each brush comes to you fresh and clean in a dust-proof container bearing the Osborn name.

YOUR MONEY BUYS MORE WHEN YOU BUY AT THE STORE

SUBURBAN PLANNING GAINING IMPORTANCE IN REAL ESTATE

Community Developments With Predetermined Standards Are Raising Average Quality of Home-Building — Boston Exchange Re-elects A. N. Maddison

Home-building is becoming more and more of an important activity, studies of various newly laid out and settled communities or colonies in various parts of Massachusetts show.

Real estate operator, building contractor, landscape gardener, forester, horticulturist, interior decorator and house furnisher, all are necessary to develop the latest community or home-club idea of building.

City planning is being followed by suburban regional planning, which is most easily brought about through the co-operation of various realty corporations which devise predetermined standards with which any prospective builder or home buyer must comply.

There are such districts now coming into form on Cape Cod. The famous North Shore has its exclusive beaches, where none but those who meet the building designs and landscape treatment may aspire with any hope of success of becoming residents.

In some of these sections the regulations, though not so uncompromisingly termed, may be known by the general effect while there are other sections where the standards are high yet not so rigidly enforced, mainly because of such development being attempted too late.

The aesthetic in general rural district planning is becoming more and more a goal. Such communal ideas are being developed, but it is admitted that it may be done successfully on any extensive scale only through the development of the club idea where the land is all owned by individuals who have agreed upon the conditions for developing their colonies, or through a frankly open purchase and treatment of buildings and land by companies which will throw their completed work upon the market for purchase.

In the development of this communal form of residential development the work of interior decorating is becoming more and more important and as an art is now being studied by both those who intend to follow it for a livelihood and by others who are ambitious to make their own residences as they desire them.

The Boston Professional School of Interior Decorating in Boylston Street, under the direction of Mr. Quincy, furnishes a concrete example of how the modern home of ambitious extent and design can be made a model and may be changed in interior treatment from time to time inexpensively, yet effectively.

Interior decorating alone in English and Italian lines has furnished the topics of recent lectures Mr. Quincy has been giving in his studios.

At a meeting of the new board of directors of the Boston Real Estate Exchange yesterday, Arthur N. Maddison was re-elected president. The proposed loop highway for Boston will be discussed at a meeting of the exchange next Monday. William J. Keville was elected third vice-president and all other officers were re-elected.

Batchelder & Snyder Company have sold to the president and fellows of Harvard College a 4½-story building at 69-71 Blackstone Street. The assessed valuation of the property is \$75,000.

Frank A. Connors has purchased for investment the property at 118 Jerusalem Road, Cohasset, containing a stable, garage, a large house, etc., and five acres of land. The assessed valuation of the property is \$32,000.

Jacob C. Benz has purchased through Henry J. May, Inc., a property at 116-126 Harvard Avenue, Allston. The parcel, which contains seven one-story stores, is assessed at \$33,000.

The trustees of Boston University have sold the four-story brick business building at 208 Newbury Street to Harry Farrell. The property is assessed at \$42,000, of which amount \$27,200 is on the building.

C. W. Whittey & Bro. report the following leases:

Charles A. Savin and John W. Whitting Estate Trust, have renewed the lease of portions of the fifth and sixth floors at 221 High Street to Andrew J. Morse & Son, Inc.

Charles A. Savin and John W. Whitting Estate Trust, have renewed the lease of a portion of the fourth floor to Moore & Kling, Inc.

John T. Keefe has rented the basement of the building 367 Broadway to the Eastern Newspaper Service.

Henry G. Lapham has leased space in the building 108 Massachusetts Avenue to the Sat-de-Lite Sales Corporation of Philadelphia.

The City Associates have leased the entire building, 27-29 Beverly Street, corner of Traverse Street, to Cyrus R. Harvey of Brookline.

The Brazer Building Trust has leased to John H. Lyons, real estate operator, quarters in the Brazer Building at 27 State Street.

The National Folding Box Company have leased an office in the Shoe and Leather Building from H. G. Perkins.

William U. Wyman, Inc., have leased to E. T. Monahan and C. J. Kane premises on the third floor at 22 Bromfield Street.

Jackson & Curtis have taken a long lease of the entire third floor in the building 19 Congress Street, until recently occupied by Dillon, Read & Co.

Old McIntyre House at Marblehead



Front View of Bishopsgate, Washington Square, Soon to Be Restored.

HOUSEHOLD GAS HEATING URGED

(Continued from Page 1)

of the coal underlying some 500 square miles of territory in the State. The commission recommends that a special unpaid commission be established to investigate these coal beds by borings or otherwise to determine whether or not they are of any commercial value. The recommendation is referred to this session of the General Court.

The commission says: "With our continual exploitation by outside interests in regard to household fuel and the imminent invasion into our power field by outside interests, the commission is of the opinion that no opportunity of obtaining a source of fuel and power, over which this Commonwealth would have complete control, should be neglected. The cost of transporting coal for power purposes from the present coal fields to New England is double that of the fuel at the mine."

If the coal fields of Massachusetts would have complete control, should be neglected. The cost of transporting coal for power purposes from the present coal fields to New England is double that of the fuel at the mine."

MAJOR QUINN APPOINTS COUSIN Appointment of John E. Quinn, cousin of Mayor Quinn of Cambridge, as chairman of the license commission was confirmed by the Cambridge City Council last night. Mr. Quinn succeeds William F. Brooks, formerly Mayor of Cambridge.

the entire building, 27-29 Beverly Street, corner of Traverse Street, to Cyrus R. Harvey of Brookline.

The Brazer Building Trust has leased to John H. Lyons, real estate operator, quarters in the Brazer Building at 27 State Street.

The National Folding Box Company have leased an office in the Shoe and Leather Building from H. G. Perkins.

William U. Wyman, Inc., have leased to E. T. Monahan and C. J. Kane premises on the third floor at 22 Bromfield Street.

Jackson & Curtis have taken a long lease of the entire third floor in the building 19 Congress Street, until recently occupied by Dillon, Read & Co.

the entire building, 27-29 Beverly Street, corner of Traverse Street, to Cyrus R. Harvey of Brookline.

The Brazer Building Trust has leased to John H. Lyons, real estate operator, quarters in the Brazer Building at 27 State Street.

The National Folding Box Company have leased an office in the Shoe and Leather Building from H. G. Perkins.

William U. Wyman, Inc., have leased to E. T. Monahan and C. J. Kane premises on the third floor at 22 Bromfield Street.

Jackson & Curtis have taken a long lease of the entire third floor in the building 19 Congress Street, until recently occupied by Dillon, Read & Co.

the entire building, 27-29 Beverly Street, corner of Traverse Street, to Cyrus R. Harvey of Brookline.

GOODWIN TELLS OF "CODDLING" REGISTRAR REPLIES TO SENATOR BATES AND CRITICIZES PRISONERS' MAGAZINE

Charging that the Mentor, a magazine published and printed by inmates of the Massachusetts State Prison, includes articles attacking society in its administration of law, and contains information training criminals to escape detection through finger-printing, Frank A. Goodwin, State Registrar of Motor Vehicles, today replied to statements issued yesterday by Senator Bates, Commissioner of Correction.

In his statement Mr. Goodwin described the "coddling" of criminals in Massachusetts prisons, and he criticized many articles appearing in the prisoners' magazine. His statement was, in part:

I hope it will not be understood that I am blaming Mr. Bates because he is wrong. He prints them as he gets them from other officials, however, since his office is one that is required to keep public records. I assume that any one has a right to quote them and expect them to be correct. In the future I shall quote them with reservation.

The particular thing that seems to agitate Mr. Bates is the proposal made by his Excellency, the Governor and myself to limit the power of parole. In discussing the matter, Mr. Bates told me that only for parole he would not be able to run a prison because he would not be able to keep the prisoners good natured. He cited as a specific case that if prisoners were not good natured, he would not be able to get them to turn out good number plates for our department.

In answer to this, I should say that they have not been very good natured for the last two years. This statement of the commissioner seems something like the news report that came recently from the state prison in Maine where the prisoners threatened to leave the place if any of their privileges would be taken away by the new warden.

Recently I had called to my attention a copy of the Mentor last October. This magazine is printed by the inmates of the State prison. I believe, on page 14 is a learned and scientific article on finger printing. It explains thoroughly the whole theory of finger printing, cites specific cases of how criminals may be caught by the careless use of their fingers and the last paragraph informs the population of the prison how detection through finger printing may be avoided.

On page 31 is another article headed "Equality of Justice" in which an attack is made on one of the Superior Court judges for being on probation a man who had stolen \$127,000, while another judge of the Superior bench had imposed a sentence of state prison for a term of seven to nine years for stealing \$39. No doubt such an article as this will keep the prisoners good natured.

On page 31 is another article headed "Equality of Justice" in which an attack is made on one of the Superior Court judges for being on probation a man who had stolen \$127,000, while another judge of the Superior bench had imposed a sentence of state prison for a term of seven to nine years for stealing \$39. No doubt such an article as this will keep the prisoners good natured.

On page 31 is another article headed "Equality of Justice" in which an attack is made on one of the Superior Court judges for being on probation a man who had stolen \$127,000, while another judge of the Superior bench had imposed a sentence of state prison for a term of seven to nine years for stealing \$39. No doubt such an article as this will keep the prisoners good natured.

On page 31 is another article headed "Equality of Justice" in which an attack is made on one of the Superior Court judges for being on probation a man who had stolen \$127,000, while another judge of the Superior bench had imposed a sentence of state prison for a term of seven to nine years for stealing \$39. No doubt such an article as this will keep the prisoners good natured.

On page 31 is another article headed "Equality of Justice" in which an attack is made on one of the Superior Court judges for being on probation a man who had stolen \$127,000, while another judge of the Superior bench had imposed a sentence of state prison for a term of seven to nine years for stealing \$39. No doubt such an article as this will keep the prisoners good natured.

On page 31 is another article headed "Equality of Justice" in which an attack is made on one of the Superior Court judges for being on probation a man who had stolen \$127,000, while another judge of the Superior bench had imposed a sentence of state prison for a term of seven to nine years for stealing \$39. No doubt such an article as this will keep the prisoners good natured.

On page 31 is another article headed "Equality of Justice" in which an attack is made on one of the Superior Court judges for being on probation a man who had stolen \$127,000, while another judge of the Superior bench had imposed a sentence of state prison for a term of seven to nine years for stealing \$39. No doubt such an article as this will keep the prisoners good natured.

On page 31 is another article headed "Equality of Justice" in which an attack is made on one of the Superior Court judges for being on probation a man who had stolen \$127,000, while another judge of the Superior bench had imposed a sentence of state prison for a term of seven to nine years for stealing \$39. No doubt such an article as this will keep the prisoners good natured.

On page 31 is another article headed "Equality of Justice" in which an attack is made on one of the Superior Court judges for being on probation a man who had stolen \$127,000, while another judge of the Superior bench had imposed a sentence of state prison for a term of seven to nine years for stealing \$39. No doubt such an article as this will keep the prisoners good natured.

On page 31 is another article headed "Equality of Justice" in which an attack is made on one of the Superior Court judges for being on probation a man who had stolen \$127,000, while another judge of the Superior bench had imposed a sentence of state prison for a term of seven to nine years for stealing \$39. No doubt such an article as this will keep the prisoners good natured.

On page 31 is another article headed "Equality of Justice" in which an attack is made on one of the Superior Court judges for being on probation a man who had stolen \$127,000, while another judge of the Superior bench had imposed a sentence of state prison for a term of seven to nine years for stealing \$39. No doubt such an article as this will keep the prisoners good natured.

On page 31 is another article headed "Equality of Justice" in which an attack is made on one of the Superior Court judges for being on probation a man who had stolen \$127,000, while another judge of the Superior bench had imposed a sentence of state prison for a term of seven to nine years for stealing \$39. No doubt such an article as this will keep the prisoners good natured.

On page 31 is another article headed "Equality of Justice" in which an attack is made on one of the Superior Court judges for being on probation a man who had stolen \$127,000, while another judge of the Superior bench had imposed a sentence of state prison for a term of seven to nine years for stealing \$39. No doubt such an article as this will keep the prisoners good natured.

On page 31 is another article headed "Equality of Justice" in which an attack is made on one of the Superior Court judges for being on probation a man who had stolen \$127,000, while another judge of the Superior bench had imposed a sentence of state prison for a term of seven to nine years for stealing \$39. No doubt such an article as this will keep the prisoners good natured.

On page 31 is another article headed "Equality of Justice" in which an attack is made on one of the Superior Court judges for being on probation a man who had stolen \$127,000, while another judge of the Superior bench had imposed a sentence of state prison for a term of seven to nine years for stealing \$39. No doubt such an article as this will keep the prisoners good natured.

On page 31 is another article headed "Equality of Justice" in which an attack is made on one of the Superior Court judges for being on probation a man who had stolen \$127,000, while another judge of the Superior bench had imposed a sentence of state prison for a term of seven to nine years for stealing \$39. No doubt such an article as this will keep the prisoners good natured.

On page 31 is another article headed "Equality of Justice" in which an attack is made on one of the Superior Court judges for being on probation a man who had stolen \$127,000, while another judge of the Superior bench had imposed a sentence of state prison for a term of seven to nine years for stealing \$39. No doubt such an article as this will keep the prisoners good natured.

On page 31 is another article headed "Equality of Justice" in which an attack is made on one of the Superior Court judges for being on probation a man who had stolen \$127,000, while another judge of the Superior bench had imposed a sentence of state prison for a term of seven to nine years for stealing \$39. No doubt such an article as this will keep the prisoners good natured.

On page 31 is another article headed "Equality of Justice" in which an attack is made on one of the Superior Court judges for being on probation a man who had stolen \$127,000, while another judge of the Superior bench had imposed a sentence of state prison for a term of seven to nine years for stealing \$39. No doubt such an article as this will keep the prisoners good natured.

On page 31 is another article headed "Equality of Justice" in which an attack is made on one of the Superior Court judges for being on probation a man who had stolen \$127,000, while another judge of the Superior bench had imposed a sentence of state prison for a term of seven to nine years for stealing \$39. No doubt such an article as this will keep the prisoners good natured.

showing in America of this collection, it having been shipped direct from Paris. A private view for subscribers to the museum has been arranged for Jan. 5. The collection includes silks, velvets, lacquer and silver from France; glass from Austria, Sweden and France; ceramics from Denmark and England; rugs from France and Sweden; with books and bookbindings from Czechoslovakia. The Paris exposition included many other things too bulky and cumbersome to bring to America, but the collection which will be seen here is representative. Following the exhibition in Boston, the collection will be shown in museums of other cities. Paintings by Gerrit A. Beneker are being shown during January at the (Malden Mass.) Public Library.

During the period of the Sargent exhibition, from Nov. 4 to Dec. 27, inclusive, 128,890 people visited the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. The largest single day's attendance was Sunday, Nov. 22, when 6549 people passed through the entrance turnstiles. Total attendance for eight Sundays during the exhibition was 26,837 and for eight Saturdays 21,588. These figures are more than double the attendance for the same days and period last year.

The exhibition of sculpture by R. Tait McKenzie at Doll & Richards' gallery, 73 Newbury Street, Boston, has proved of such interest that it has been continued for another fortnight.

showing in America of this collection, it having been shipped direct from Paris. A private view for subscribers to the museum has been arranged for Jan. 5. The collection includes silks, velvets, lacquer and silver from France; glass from Austria, Sweden and France; ceramics from Denmark and England; rugs from France and Sweden; with books and bookbindings from Czechoslovakia. The Paris exposition included many other things too bulky and cumbersome to bring to America, but the collection which will be seen here is representative. Following the exhibition in Boston, the collection will be shown in museums of other cities. Paintings by Gerrit A. Beneker are being shown during January at the (Malden Mass.) Public Library.

During the period of the Sargent exhibition, from Nov. 4 to Dec. 27, inclusive, 128,890 people visited the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. The largest single day's attendance was Sunday, Nov. 22, when 6549 people passed through the entrance turnstiles. Total attendance for eight Sundays during the exhibition was 26,837 and for eight Saturdays 21,588. These figures are more than double the attendance for the same days and period last year.

The exhibition of sculpture by R. Tait McKenzie at Doll & Richards' gallery, 73 Newbury Street, Boston, has proved of such interest that it has been continued for another fortnight.

showing in America of this collection, it having been shipped direct from Paris. A private view for subscribers to the museum has been arranged for Jan. 5. The collection includes silks, velvets, lacquer and silver from France; glass from Austria, Sweden and France; ceramics from Denmark and England; rugs from France and Sweden; with books and bookbindings from Czechoslovakia. The Paris exposition included many other things too bulky and cumbersome to bring to America, but the collection which will be seen here is representative. Following the exhibition in Boston, the collection will be shown in museums of other cities. Paintings by Gerrit A. Beneker are being shown during January at the (Malden Mass.) Public Library.

During the period of the Sargent exhibition, from Nov. 4 to Dec. 27, inclusive, 128,890 people visited the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. The largest single day's attendance was Sunday, Nov. 22, when 6549 people passed through the entrance turnstiles. Total attendance for eight Sundays during the exhibition was 26,837 and for eight Saturdays 21,588. These figures are more than double the attendance for the same days and period last year.

The exhibition of sculpture by R. Tait McKenzie at Doll & Richards' gallery, 73 Newbury Street, Boston, has proved of such interest that it has been continued for another fortnight.

showing in America of this collection, it having been shipped direct from Paris. A private view for subscribers to the museum has been arranged for Jan. 5. The collection includes silks, velvets, lacquer and silver from France; glass from Austria, Sweden and France; ceramics from Denmark and England; rugs from France and Sweden; with books and bookbindings from Czechoslovakia. The Paris exposition included many other things too bulky and cumbersome to bring to America, but the collection which will be seen here is representative. Following the exhibition in Boston, the collection will be shown in museums of other cities. Paintings by Gerrit A. Beneker are being shown during January at the (Malden Mass.) Public Library.

During the period of the Sargent exhibition, from Nov. 4 to Dec. 27, inclusive, 128,890 people visited the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. The largest single day's attendance was Sunday, Nov. 22, when 6549 people passed through the entrance turnstiles. Total attendance for eight Sundays during the exhibition was 26,837 and for eight Saturdays 21,588. These figures are more than double the attendance for the same days and period last year.

The exhibition of sculpture by R. Tait McKenzie at Doll & Richards' gallery, 73 Newbury Street, Boston, has proved of such interest that it has been continued for another fortnight.

showing in America of this collection, it having been shipped direct from Paris. A private view for subscribers to the museum has been arranged for Jan. 5. The collection includes silks, velvets, lacquer and silver from France; glass from Austria, Sweden and France; ceramics from Denmark and England; rugs from France and Sweden; with books and bookbindings from Czechoslovakia. The Paris exposition included many other things too bulky and cumbersome to bring to America, but the collection which will be seen here is representative. Following the exhibition in Boston, the collection will be shown in museums of other cities. Paintings by Gerrit A. Beneker are being shown during January at the (Malden Mass.) Public Library.

During the period of the Sargent exhibition, from Nov. 4 to Dec. 27, inclusive, 128,890 people visited the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. The largest single day's attendance was Sunday, Nov. 22, when 6549 people passed through the entrance turnstiles. Total attendance for eight Sundays during the exhibition was 26,837 and for eight Saturdays 21,588. These figures are more than double the attendance for the same days and period last year.

The exhibition of sculpture by R. Tait McKenzie at Doll & Richards' gallery, 73 Newbury Street, Boston, has proved of such interest that it has been continued for another fortnight.

showing in America of this collection, it having been shipped direct from Paris. A private view for subscribers to the museum has been arranged for Jan. 5. The collection includes silks, velvets, lacquer and silver from France; glass from Austria, Sweden and France; ceramics from Denmark and England; rugs from France and Sweden; with books and bookbindings from Czechoslovakia. The Paris exposition included many other things too bulky and cumbersome to bring to America, but the collection which will be seen here is representative. Following the exhibition in Boston, the collection will be shown in museums of other cities. Paintings by Gerrit A. Beneker are being shown during January at the (Malden Mass.) Public Library.

During the period of the Sargent exhibition, from Nov. 4 to Dec. 27, inclusive, 128,890 people visited the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. The largest single day's attendance was Sunday, Nov. 22, when 6549 people passed through the entrance turnstiles. Total attendance for eight Sundays during the exhibition was 26,837 and for eight Saturdays 21,588. These figures are more than double the attendance for the same days and period last year.

The exhibition of sculpture by R. Tait McKenzie at Doll & Richards' gallery, 73 Newbury Street, Boston, has proved of such interest that it has been continued for another fortnight.

showing in America of this collection, it having been shipped direct from Paris. A private view for subscribers to the museum has been arranged for Jan. 5. The collection includes silks, velvets, lacquer and silver from France; glass from Austria, Sweden and France; ceramics from Denmark and England; rugs from France and Sweden; with books and bookbindings from Czechoslovakia. The Paris exposition included many other things too bulky and cumbersome to bring to America, but the collection which will be seen here is representative. Following the exhibition in Boston, the collection will be shown in museums of other cities. Paintings by Gerrit A. Beneker are being shown during January at the (Malden Mass.) Public Library.

During the period of the Sargent exhibition, from Nov. 4 to Dec. 27, inclusive, 128,890 people visited the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. The largest single day's attendance was Sunday, Nov. 22, when 6549 people passed through the entrance turnstiles. Total attendance for eight Sundays during the exhibition was 26,837 and for eight Saturdays 21,588. These figures are more than double the attendance for the same days and period last year.

The exhibition of sculpture by R. Tait McKenzie at Doll & Richards' gallery, 73 Newbury Street, Boston, has proved of such interest that it has been continued for another fortnight.

PLEA FOR UNDOMINATED CHINA MADE AT SCHOOL OF POLITICS

(Continued from Page 1)

present situation. Suppose the Peking conference should break up with China flatly refusing to accept the limitations of the powers and virtually challenging them to do their worst. What should the powers do? Quite aside from ethical considerations, several very practical facts confront us.

First, there is a Chinese proverb to the effect that "you cannot hang a jellyfish on a nail." China, politically and economically—certainly not culturally—is a jellyfish. Her economy, her organization, is utterly different from that of modern occidental countries. In western nations there are centers, the control of which will bring the whole state to terms. There are no such points in the China with which we must deal today.

Secondly, the use of force would probably be worse than futile unless the foreign powers were fully prepared to go to the length of completely "occupying" China. And the military occupation of China would, according to experts, require at the very least 200,000 soldiers; some persons insist that 1,000,000 would be necessary. And even then, success would be highly doubtful. Is the temper of public opinion within the various foreign nations such as to permit the dispatch to China of so many men? Assuming the absence

of any flagrant, overt act on China's part, the answer must be most distinctly in the negative.

Attitude of Russia

The third fact confronting us is the whole world situation. Who can believe that China could be occupied by the Western powers without bringing Soviet Russia into the scene, either directly in Eastern Asia or indirectly along the sharply disputed Polish and Bessarabian borders of the Soviet domain? This danger, should not another world conflagration be inevitable? The chances are far too great for us to run the risk.

In short, the momentous human and economic cost of force makes its employment undesirable; the gelatinous structure of contemporary China would make its employment upon a small scale futile or worse; and sober considerations of world welfare would make an attempt at coercion not only dangerous but probably disastrous. And yet, even with these truths in view, there is even now a failure in some quarters—but fortunately not in the American State Department—to grasp the lesson that we must rely upon conciliation.

Pleads Fair Play

China is longing for fairness and for fair play, and the bald fact is that "China" does not exist. It is a fiction. In fact, she does not trust us at all. She did trust us before Versailles but never since.

If China felt that the foreign powers were sincere in their professed desire to see a healthy China, a great majority of the present problems would be solved. Convinced of that, China would be conciliated. A conciliated China, moreover, would be a satisfactory factor in the recovery of sovereign rights. The interim details would then seem relatively unimportant, if only she were convinced that among the foreign powers the lofty principles expressed were also the actual principles applied. Unconvinced of that, she is unconciliated.

If the treaty powers are not sincere, there is no hope whatever of regaining China's confidence and friendship. If they are sincere, they must grapple unceasingly with the pressing problem of China, and of that fact, it is no ordinary political problem which we face. The task is undeniably difficult, but the price of failure—the failure to conciliate China and conciliate her with promptness—would probably be a China, uncontrolled, unprejudiced chaos through all of Asia, and a legacy of fostering ill-will to uncounted future generations.

Influence of the West

Discussing the effects which the widespread influence of Western civilization has had upon China, and the needs which are most manifest in that country today, Dr. Meeker said:

It was the race superiority complex of the Chinese which first led to armed conflict between China and Western nations which has ultimately resulted in the partial dismemberment of China; the limitation on Chinese political sovereignty; the economic concessions and special privileges which are so unsatisfactory to the foreign nations today. It is true that contact with the West is largely responsible for the disturbances, political and economic, in China; but these disturbances are by no means all evil.

The good effects of Western institutions upon education, science, general enlightenment, transportation, commerce, jurisprudence, politics, administration and other matters have been incalculable. The evils are also great but they are for the most part due to the necessary disturbances growing out of changing old systems for new.

Much has been said about the industrial revolution in China. Some moderate beginnings have been made in modern industry in some of the port cities, but nothing deserving the portentous name of revolution has yet occurred. The number employed in modern and partially modern factories in China during the

PEOPLE'S PLACE IN WORLD

Mr. Wise pictured Russia as a country rich in culture as in numbers, pointing out that its contributions to literature, the arts, music and natural science probably have been second to none. Economically, he explained, the country is still backward, but full of a new vigor which will seek and obtain its expression in world politics as well as in material progress. He said further:

Recent controversies have tended to obscure the inevitably important part that Russia must play in world affairs whatever form her Government may take. Russia occupies both sides of the crowded Massachusetts Avenue is a problem the members of the association plan to discuss with the street commissioners and the highway division of the department of public works as well as the lighting service.

The association, in its initial strength represents business and real estate men who represent more than \$35,000,000 of capital directly interested in this district. They determined last night to insist that the streets in the district be resurfaced where needed and that the street cleaning forces look to the conditioning of these thoroughfares and side streets in a manner befitting the financial extent of the property and the importance of such development.

Purchase of the property at No. 9 Walnut Street, Boston, as a permanent headquarters, is being considered by the Massachusetts Society of Mayflower Descendants. A meeting to take action on this plan has been called for next Monday at 4 p. m. at the Mayflower Centennial Club.

The building committee has considered the question of a home for the society, has examined many pieces of property and has unanimously recommended the property in question, as has also the board of assistants.

MERCHANTS ASK IMPROVEMENTS

Massachusetts Ave. Group Organizes in Move to Aid Coming District

Business, professional and realty men are today developing the organization of the Massachusetts Avenue Improvement Association, which had its first meeting last night at 199 Massachusetts Avenue. An effective, practical, working organization is forecast by the officials who are elected for the first year. The officials elected for the year are:

Joseph M. Brennan, manager of Loew's State Theater, president; Edward D. Martin, secretary; Henry Halper, treasurer, and Charles W. Danker, Samuel Samuels, John J. Kelley, Joseph A. Di Pesa, Edward E. Ginsburg, Ashley Mills, Julius L. Price, Henry Halper and Edward D. Martin as members of the executive committee.

The first meeting was encouraging in every way and the need for such an organization was discussed and shown to be pressing, as there are many improvements in the district that men of the caliber in the membership realize and which they are equipped to bring about.

The lighting and cleaning of Massachusetts Avenue, and the various streets leading from it in the territory of the district, are being improved by the city. Beyond Harvard Bridge to the bridge beyond St. Botolph Street, was declared to be an improvement that the executive committee plans to go after immediately.

Thinking by automobiles in many of the side streets of the district and especially the appropriation of both sides of the crowded Massachusetts Avenue is a problem the members of the association plan to discuss with the street commissioners and the highway division of the department of public works as well as the lighting service.

The association, in its initial strength represents business and real estate men who represent more than \$35,000,000 of capital directly interested in this district. They determined last night to insist that the streets in the district be resurfaced where needed and that the street cleaning forces look to the conditioning of these thorough

CANADA FIRST, SAYS BOURASSA

French-Canadian Member of
Parliament Declares His
Independence of Party

OTTAWA, Jan. 13 (Special).—Refreshingly "independent" was the speech delivered by Henri Bourassa, Independent Liberal member for La Belle County, in the House of Commons yesterday afternoon. For nearly two hours Mr. Bourassa fascinated the members and the crowded galleries with his histrionic delivery and daring criticism. Party government, as such, apparently impresses him little, for he promised to vote at all times with entire disregard of party interests and in behalf of the country at large.

"Let us throw our minds and hearts open for all of Canada, then our present political problems will be solved. A true national policy is one that puts things in their true light," he declared. While he upheld the British constitution and British traditions as making for the highest type of government, he deplored the tendency of a too servile following of the past. Canada should always come first, before England, and France and the Empire.

Progressive Independence
Agnes MacPhail, Progressive member from South East Grey, also declared her complete independence of action. She was in the House, she said, as representing a constituency that was tired of the old party methods. She had failed to be impressed by the legal arguments on the constitutionality of the act of the King Government in retaining office, but thought herself that such an act was poor politics and causing increasing irritation throughout the country. "I want to say plainly," she said, "I have no confidence in the King Government. I am not pleased with their past performance, nor have I any faith in their future promises." On the other hand she confessed to having no greater faith in the Conservatives and therefore would vote on legislation independent of party.

Government Loses Confidence
Another progressive, M. N. Campbell, of MacKenzie, Sask., spoke in the same vein, making it increasingly plain that the Government had lost the confidence of the Progressive Party and that if they weathered the present storm raised by Arthur Meighen's amendments to the throne speech it would only be on sufferance. As the hour of division draws near rumors grow apace, excitement increases, and few will hazard a guess as to the outcome.

OTTAWA, Jan. 11 (Special Correspondence).—In an effort to reach a decision the Progressives have drawn up a questionnaire and presented it to both parties, asking for definite information regarding their attitude toward such matters as tariff, freight rates, Hudson Bay railway, freight rates, return of natural resources to the provinces, and the admission of Canadian cattle to the United States. W. L. Mackenzie King has already

replied through the speech from the throne, which promised satisfactory action in practically all these directions. Arthur Meighen has been quite as generous in his promises, even to agreeing, it is learned on the best authority, to refrain from tampering with the tariff wall. In private interviews with the farmers' party, both leaders have bid high for its favor and the right to control the country's destiny.

This much appears to be clear; the Progressives feel in no way indebted to the King Government, which actively opposed them in no less than 17 ridings in the October elections; they are no longer afraid of Mr. Meighen's fiscal policy—not while they hold the balance of power in Parliament; they can not be swayed by sentiment, nor anxiously over the possible loss of their sessional indemnity; and they intend to make all the western hay they can while their sun is in the ascendant.

SEVEN DEPARTMENT STORES POOL BUYING

Form Corporation for Research and Purchase

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—Formation of the Cavendish Trading Company, which will conduct research work and act as buyers for seven department stores, transacting a yearly business of \$125,000,000, was confirmed yesterday by W. G. Cooper, president of Frederick Loeser & Co., Brooklyn, department store, which is one of the participants.

The new company is a Delaware corporation with a paid-in capital of \$200,000. Each store will preserve its own identity in the corporation, and the forming of the company will mean no interlocking financial influence or control, it was said.

Further details of the new company will be made known next week. The stores in the company are: Jordan-Mars Company, Boston; the C. F. Hovey Company, Boston; Kaufmann's Department Stores, Inc., Pittsburgh; Frederick Loeser & Co., Brooklyn; Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney, St. Louis; the Denver Dry Goods Company, Denver; and the Z. L. White Company, Columbus, O.

B. U. LIBRARY ADDS SIMMONS GRADUATE

Miss Ruth H. Parker, a graduate of the Simmons College library course, has been added to the staff of the Boston University College of Business Administration library. She takes the place of Mrs. Sadie A. Maxwell, formerly assistant librarian, who resigned recently.

Miss Parker comes to the college library from the public library at Hammond, Ind. She has been in the catalogue department of the Vermont State Library and during the war was an assistant in the library of Government department in Washington.

Miss Edith Illesley, a graduate in June, 1925, of Acadia University, Nova Scotia, has also joined the library staff as cataloguer.

WOULD EXTEND AIRPORT LEASE

Chamber Committee Avers
Expansion Awaits Guar-
antee of Tenure

Expansion of present facilities at the Boston Airport, Jeffries Point, East Boston, urgently needed to encourage further growth of commercial aviation, hinges on a great measure on the extension of the lease of the Airport, according to the committee on aviation of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, of which W. Irving Bullard is chairman.

In a statement issued today, the committee announces that it has unanimously voted to support the bill presented to the Massachusetts Legislature by Arthur W. Jones, Representative of Nantucket, providing for extension of the lease of the Airport.

By the Act of 1922, the location at Jeffries Point was limited to a term of 10 years. The Airport has now justified its establishment and it is time to provide for expansion by granting an extension of the lease, said Mr. Bullard.

"It is time to guarantee a reasonably long tenure in order to encourage both private capital and the Government to add the facilities which are necessary for the further development," he continued.

Neither the Federal Government nor commercial operators are willing to make investments for more hangars, lighting equipment, longer runways or other facilities unless they can be assured of an occupation long enough to secure a reasonable return, it is pointed out by the chamber.

The Colonial Air Lines, which is expected to begin its contract for air mail between Boston, Hartford and New York in May, have made a bid to the Boston Airport Corporation of which Daniel C. Sayre is president, for hangar space and service.

This bid is to be considered shortly and some decision is forecast within a fortnight. Plans for the hangar are already complete, and the construction order is said to have been tentatively awarded to a New York firm.

Present facilities have been outgrown both by commercial and military flying, the latter having developed almost as far as present equipment permits, points out the chamber. Army aviators in 1925 flew 2162 aircraft hours, against 891 hours in 1923.

Three commercial companies at least are ready to operate this spring if they are given reasonable opportunity to provide the necessary

facilities. Lieut. F. D. Crowley's Photographic Air Service of New England has been operating for some time.

The Boston Airport Corporation, organized under Prof. E. P. Warner and Daniel Sayre, plans to furnish taxi service, sight-seeing trips, flying school and an airplane service station. It will continue as eastern sales agent for the Travel-Air Plane Company, says the chamber, in urging support of the Jones bill as a "step in the right direction."

CITY-OWNED PARKING PLACES ARE SOUGHT

Legislative Bill Would Give
Authority to Buy

Traffic conditions in Massachusetts cities and towns would be greatly improved if the municipalities were permitted to purchase land for parking purposes, witnesses testified yesterday before the Massachusetts Legislature's committee on judiciary, on a bill providing that such steps may be taken.

The hearing was on petition of Andrew A. Casassa, formerly State Senator from Revere, who told of a free public parking space in the center of Bridgeport, Conn., and outlined improved conditions there and elsewhere where the plan is in operation.

Mr. Casassa said that under the present law cities and towns cannot buy land for parking spaces. The proposed law, he said, would also mean a saving in street widening expenses, since much of the land gained in street widening is used for parking purposes.

SPEEDING UP OF AGE PETITION ACTION URGED

Conrad Crooker, appearing for Joseph La Fontaine of Brockton in the Supreme Court today, asked that Mr. Fontaine's case in which he asks that the Attorney-General certify to the Secretary of State two petitions of Mr. La Fontaine, asking a referendum on the proposed old age non-contributory pension system, be expedited.

Louis Goldberg, assistant attorney-general, requested time to complete pleadings. He said that there was no need for haste as the Secretary of State could not take action until September at any rate. Mr. Goldberg further stated that the attorney-general is inclined to the belief that Mr. Fontaine's bills are unconstitutional and that they provide for the expenditure of public money for a private purpose. Judge John C. Crosby stated that the case would probably reach the full court in any event. Further action has been postponed until Jan. 22.

Bishop Opposes Compulsory Chapel

Episcopal Leader in Yale
News Says Reaction May Be
Antagonism to Religion

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 13 (AP).—Dissenting from the opinion recently expressed by Dean C. R. Brown of Yale, Bishop Chauncey B. Brewster of the Episcopal diocese of Connecticut has expressed his opposition to compulsory chapel at the university.

Speaking "as a Yale man," Bishop Brewster, in a communication to the Yale Daily News, holds that the com-

pulsory service has "little or no value, because the reality of religion would seem to involve, as an essential element, the particle of liberty."

"The desirability of beginning the day with a common assembly I do not fail to recognize," the bishop continues. "The true interests, however, of wholesome religion suffer, I fear, from anything like compulsion. It does not tend to lead men to 'worship in spirit and in truth.' It is not unlikely to produce a feeling of irksomeness and even antagonism which may issue in a reaction against religious faith and observance."

The bishop feels, however, that there should be a daily service of public prayer and he believes that a large university like Yale "might well try the experiment of voluntary attendance."

WARE VALLEY TOWNS TO EMPLOY COUNSEL

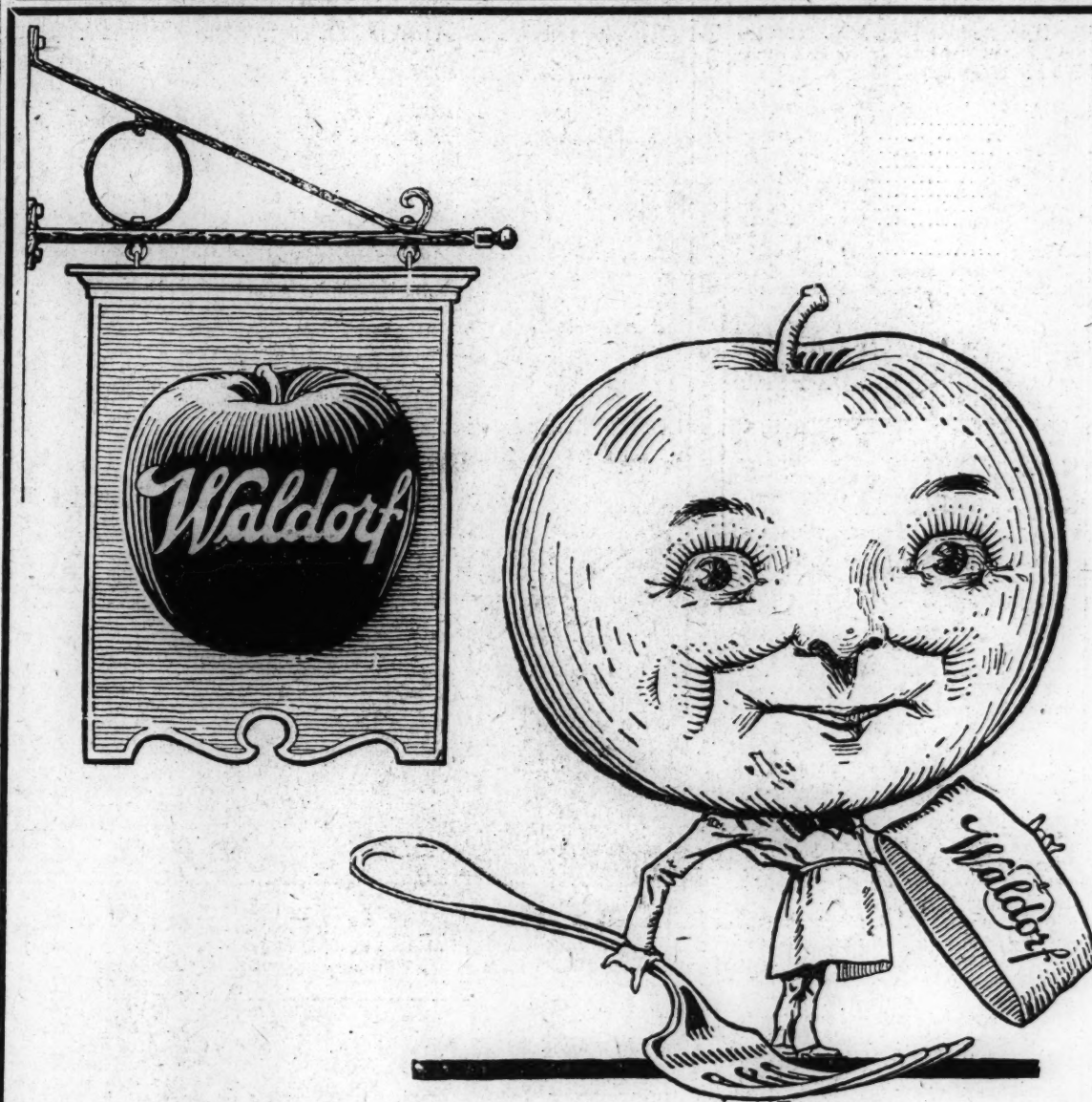
WARE, Mass., Jan. 13 (Special).—Ware River towns yesterday decided to employ counsel and an engineer to defend their interests against the proposed plan to take the Ware River water for Metropolitan Boston's water supply, at a meeting of members of the boards of selectmen of the towns involved.

Arthur T. Safford of Lowell, hydraulic engineer who has investigated the water situation for the mill owners along the river, was interviewed by the towns' representative and retained to aid them in their defense.

SCOTSMEN TO FETE BURNS ANNIVERSARY

Several thousand Scotsmen are expected to attend the celebration in the Mechanics Building, Jan. 22, of the one hundred and sixty-seventh anniversary of Robert Burns, Scotland's national bard. The celebration is being held by the Boston Celtic Club, and an elaborate program has been arranged.

A feature of the program will be the songs by Miss Margaret Lyons Moodie of Canada, who will wear over her shoulder the original red silk shawl worn by Jean Armour, wife of the poet. The shawl is the property of J. B. Stitt of Brookline into whose hands it has come by direct descent.



"I AM THE WALDORF RED APPLE MAN"

"Black printers' ink doesn't do justice to my countenance; but if you could see me as I naturally am, you would note that my face is lighted by the rosy blush of those wonderful red apples which have brought so much fame to the orchards of New England.

"I am an insignia, an emblem, a symbol. And as such, it is my life-long pleasure to represent something—stand for something that is of very great value to you.

"And this something is—a clean place to eat. A place where every sanitary precaution is taken; where good food, expertly cooked and quickly served, is always to be had; and where employees are tuned up to the fundamental Waldorf ideal of courteous attention to the wishes of more than fifty million people who eat at Waldorf every year.

"This, I believe, is something real to symbolize—something very much worth while, since it means honest and constructive public service in catering to the food necessities of inner man. What, I ask you, could be more important than that?

"When your next mealtime rolls around, will you test out the truth of what I've said—At the Sign of the Red Apple?

"Come for breakfast, lunch, supper—or for a bite in between. This invitation applies equally to children, women and men—all are welcome. Come!"

Waldorf

At the Sign of the Red Apple

A Clean Place to Eat—Menu Changed Three Times a Day

MISSION BOARDS PROTEST 'MILITARIZATION OF YOUTHS'

Representatives of 30 Denominations Also Pledge Support
to Enforcement—Aid to Foreign Women Workers

ATLANTIC CITY, Jan. 13 (Special).—Resolutions deploring the lack of law enforcement throughout the country and protesting against the militarization of the youth of the country by the training camps established by the War Department were adopted by the Federation of Women's Boards of Foreign Missions of North America meeting here. The organization represents the boards of 30 religious denominations. The annual gatherings are held to coordinate their work.

The resolution relative to law enforcement referred particularly to the Eighteenth Amendment. It was contained in the report of a committee headed by Mrs. Henry W. Peabody, of Beverly Mass., chairman, and urged the women to give their active and sincere support to all law enforcement movements.

The attack on the military training camps was made by Mrs. Thomas Nicholson of Detroit, president of the Women's Foreign Missionary Board of the Methodist Church, and a member of the International Women's Council for Peace. She declared she was not a pacifist, but believed in assuring peace by giving proper mental training to the youth of the world, 2,000,000 of whom are now under the direct care of the federation members.

The War Department was criticized for having sent out letters to mothers, stating that the purpose of the training camps was not to make

soldiers, but to physically educate and discipline youth, and for sending messages to camp officers declaring that those at the camps were "being trained and molded for the work of battle."

"The War Department," said Mrs. Nicholson, "is conducting military instructions in 226 educational institutions in the United States. In 83 of these, including some of the leading universities, military training is compulsory."

"While we are conducting campaigns for peace and world courts, these schools are creating 'war psychology' among youth. This is definitely counteracting all such efforts as those of President Coolidge and agencies like ours."

"Permanent peace cannot be achieved by the machinery of war. It must dwell in the hearts of men and in the will to peace."

A resolution was adopted by the federation declaring that women are the natural teachers of the race and that "making of the will for peace in the next generation is largely in their hands."

Two new committees were authorized by the convention. They are the committee on industrial practice in missionary work, which will aim to make foreign women workers more economically independent, and the committee on international friendship, which will co-operate with a similar committee of the Federal Council of Churches.

Special PEARL Exhibition
Pearl Necklaces and
Loose Pearls for Additions
Exceptional values offered
ONE WEEK ONLY
FITCH-BRYANT, INC.
230 BOYLSTON STREET
Boston
CONOVER FITCH WILLIAM T. BRYANT

for Stout Women
Sizes 38 to 56
Continuing Our Great Store-Wide
January Clearance Sales
Because of the brisk demand for the smart, slenderizing apparel now offered at great reductions, value groups have been augmented by additional models from regular stock. . . . Many are marked at practically cost.

<p>COATS</p> <p>\$35 Sports and utility Coats of advanced style for year-around wear. Of tweeds and novelty materials with collars and cuffs or collars only of jay fox and ringtail and skunk opossum furs. Formerly to \$65</p> <p>\$65 Early season's higher priced Coats appreciably reduced for quick disposal. Furred in various smart ways—with caracul, beaver, squirrel, wolf, kit fox and cat lynx. Slenderizing developed in both the straight and flared silhouettes. Formerly to \$100</p> <p>\$95 All are high-character models, many lavishly furred. The choicest peltries obtainable form shawl and other large collars, deep cuffs, panels, border effects, etc. Black and the rich plumage shades. Formerly to \$145</p>	<p>FROCKS</p> <p>\$25 All remarkable for the price—a group of diversified styles. Crepe Silks, Crepe Satins, and Georgettes in both tailored and dressy models. Sports dresses of Silks or Woolens in colors. Formerly to \$50</p> <p>\$35 An excellent assortment of Frocks at this popular price. Long-sleeved Satins and Crepe Silks in black and colors—many identical in line and detail with advance spring models. Georgettes with bright embroidery; also with bead trimming. Formerly to \$75</p> <p>\$55 High-type Frocks and Gowns of Satins, Georgettes and Laces. Models suitable for the tea hour and informal dining. Also superior tailored Frocks of fine cloths. All with graceful lines that suggest slenderness. Formerly to \$85</p>
---	---

Lane Bryant
NEW YORK—26 West 39th St., 21 West 38th St.—Just Off 5th Ave.
BROOKLYN—293 Livingston St., 15 Hanover Pl.—Off Fulton Street
NEW PHILADELPHIA STORE, CHESTNUT, COR. TWELFTH

Frederick Loeser & Co., Inc.
FULTON STREET BROOKLYN LIVINGSTON ST. ELIM PLACE
Spring's New Hats Are Felt
And the Beret or Modified Tam
Is the New Emphatic Note
ONE can hardly say enough of the smartness of the New Hats that are arriving in browns, tans, Pablo, rose, gray with touches of blue, black; and most of them use a bit of contrasting color in felt novelties that suggest flowers, leaves and other motifs. The Beret (\$10) has returned because its softness is universally becoming, but its softness is arranged in an altogether new manner. You will have to see and try on this cunning new shape to appreciate its charm! Many of the New Hats have stitched effects, rhinestone buckles, and self-fabric used as garniture. Prices are elastic enough to meet every pocketbook.
\$2.95 \$4.95 to \$10
Loeser & Co., Second Floor

LYNN-BRAINTREE ROAD EXPLAINED

Circumferential Highway Around Boston Would Cost About \$2,000,000

Plans for the construction of a circumferential highway around Boston from Lynn to Braintree, at a cost of about \$2,000,000, were explained to the Legislative Committee on Metropolitan Affairs today by Henry I. Harriman, chairman of the Metropolitan Planning Division.

It is proposed by the division to start the highway at the Lynn Woods and continue through the cities of Melrose, Cambridge, Boston and Quincy and the towns of Saugus, Milton and Braintree to Five Corners in the latter town. Mr. Harriman explained that the construction of the road will supply many missing links now existing in the parkways system and will greatly relieve traffic congestion.

Representatives of the municipalities on the North and South Shores appeared before the committee in favor of the project, and told of the many benefits to be enjoyed. Ralph S. Bauer, Mayor of Lynn, and a member of the planning division, said that there is an insistent demand by the people to get to the North and South Shores without going through the congested districts. The present proposition is inexpensive, as compared with the other proposed plans, he said.

ANOTHER FIDDLING CHAMPION IS NAMED

Worcester County Cup Goes to Sergeus Gattineau

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 13 (AP)—Sergeus Gattineau, a fiddler from Southbridge, was awarded first prize at the old-time fiddling contest staged here last night by representatives of Henry Ford. Mr. Gattineau was given a silver cup emblematic of the Worcester County Fiddling Championship.

John Bolduc of this city and Jerry Dunleavy of East Douglas finished second and third, respectively. Immediately after the contest, which took place before 800 persons, Mr. Bolduc issued a challenge to Mr. Gattineau to play at some later time.

Alonso Good of Hope, R. I., made a rapid automobile trip from his home in an effort to take part in the contest, but was not allowed to compete because he did not live in Worcester County. He played for the crowd, however, being introduced as challenger for the National Fiddling Championship.

MAINE PRISONERS MAY WORK ON ROADS

Governor and Council Favor Recommendation

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 13 (AP)—Placing the inmates of the Maine State Prison at work on the highways and the manufacture of automobile plates at the prison were favorably considered at a session of the Governor and Council yesterday.

The proposition of the prisoners working on the highways was referred to Charles H. Innes of Saco, chairman of the state highway commission, and the matter of the manufacture of automobile plates to Frank W. Ball, secretary of state.

Messrs. Innes and Ball will report at the next session of the Governor and Council. The members of the prison commission, Henry H. Hastings of Bethel, Phineas H. Gay of Newry and Charles S. H. of Augusta, recommended these innovations.

CHURCH PROPERTY GIFT TO LIBRARY

HAVERHILL, Mass., Jan. 13 (Special)—The Haverhill Public Library is to benefit by a gift of the First Parish (Unitarian) Church building, the oldest religious organization in the city, the trustees of the parish having voted to turn the property over to the trustees of the library, who plan to use the building, located not far from the library building, as a children's department. This will provide needed space for the library's main library.

Containing valuable collections, which are displayed in cramped quarters, the trustees of the library have had a problem on their hands for several years.

Among these exhibits is the Whittier collection, containing books, papers and manuscripts pertaining to the American poet, John G. Whittier, who was born in Haverhill.

BUDGET WOULD RAISE TEACHERS' SALARIES

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 13 (Special)—A \$100,000 item in the new school budget provides for increased salaries and adjustments in salaries of teachers in Providence schools. The budget, totaling \$3,825,753, is an increase of \$395,753 over the appropriations for the previous year. Under legislation reorganizing the school department, the school committee must file during the month of March a budget estimate and the present budget, devised by the superintendent of schools, is for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1927.

WATERTOWN TO HAVE FIRST MAINE CARNIVAL

WATERTOWN, Me., Jan. 13 (Special)—The first of the series of Maine Winter Carnivals is to be held in Watertown on Friday and Saturday, John F. Hill, general chairman, has received acceptances from Bates, Bowdoin, Colby and University of Maine that each of these Maine colleges will send competing teams for the contests. College events will be held Friday, followed by a dance in the evening.

DRUNKENNESS DROPS OVER 50 PER CENT IN EIGHT N. H. CITIES

Arrests Under Dry Law Less Than Half the Number of Last Year of License

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 13 (Special)—Arrests for drunkenness in New Hampshire last year were less than half the number for the last year of license.

The eight New Hampshire cities on which the most careful figures have been kept reported 8220 arrests for drunkenness from May 1, 1917, to May 1, 1918, the last full year of license. The same eight cities reported 3674 arrests for drunkenness for the calendar year 1925. The individual records of these communities are given here.

The figures from the state law enforcement department show not only that for these eight cities the arrests for drunkenness are still considerably less than half of the number for the last year of license but they indicate that the number has begun to decline.

LEGISLATION TOPIC OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

Conference of Two Districts Held in Springfield

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 13 (Special)—Arguments for and against legislative measures under consideration by the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs were presented yesterday at a luncheon conference of the fourteenth and fifteenth districts, held at Hotel Kimball, under the auspices of the Hampden County Women's Club.

Dr. Payson Smith, State Commissioner of Education, spoke in support of the bill seeking to amend the law governing school attendance and employment of pupils of from 14 to 16 years of age.

The Wadsworth-Garrett amendment purposing to change the process of amending the Federal Constitution was advocated in an address by George D. Bacon, state senator, and opposed in a letter prepared for the club federation and read by Mrs. Robert J. Culbert, state legislative chairman.

Cornelius A. Parker, counsel for the Massachusetts Civic League, advocated the bill to amend the veterans' preference act by reducing the preference shown to veterans over others taking civil service examinations. James T. Williams, Jr., opposed the bill.

FURNITURE CO. AGREES TO SETTLE ITS CLAIM

Francis P. Murray, counsel for the Gray Furniture Company, which provided the African mahogany desks and chairs for the remodeled City Council Chamber as well as the carpet, at a cost of \$15,000, to the payment of which the Boston Finance Commission objected, and Mayor Curley refused to sanction, agreed to a settlement of the claim by a master at the hearing before Judge Crosby in the Equity Supreme Court yesterday.

Mr. Murray said as a means to changing the conditions of the injunction proceedings brought by George H. McCaffrey of the Good Government Association and other citizens against the payment of the bill, he would ask that William J. Drew, the petitioner, name a partial payment of the bill which the master is to decide. He accepted \$3000 proposed by Mr. Drew, and the case was continued one week.

POETRY SHOP TALK RECEIVES BEQUEST

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., Jan. 13 (Special)—The "Poetry Shop Talk" at Mount Holyoke College, for 10 years one of its unique features, has been expanded, through a bequest of \$5000 from Helen Frances Kimball, into a forum for the discussion of problem of the drama as well as poetry.

Among the speakers and topics this year will be: Helen A. Clarke, "Poetic Drama"; Charlotte Porter, "Poet Lore"; Richard Boleslavsky, director of the American Laboratory Theater, "The Life and Problems of the Actor"; and George Pierce Baker, director of the Yale University Theater, "The College and the Play."

DR. HOPKINS URGES KEEPING UP TO DATE

MANCHESTER, N. H., Jan. 13 (AP)—There is no man in the world who can say that any given thing is right," Ernest M. Hopkins, president of Dartmouth College, told Manchester alumni at their annual banquet here last night.

"The most it is possible to say is that we have evolved an hypothesis which seems to be working. The institutions in the United States that will prove to be meeting best the needs of the day are those that are prepared most frequently to re-examine their methods and adjust themselves to new conditions. That is what Dartmouth is trying to do."

DEAN OF AGRICULTURE AT CONNECTICUT NAMED

STORRS, Conn., Jan. 13 (Special)—Dr. George C. Whitcomb, head of the dairy department of the Connecticut Agricultural College, has been appointed by President Charles L. Beach as dean of agriculture. He succeeds Prof. William L. Slate, who resigned to take up the directorship of the Storrs experiment station.

L. V. Tirrell has been appointed sheep specialist. He is a graduate of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, in the class of 1920, and has been teaching at the University of New Hampshire. Alfred A. Doppel, a graduate of Cornell, class of 1924, has become an extension specialist.

Participants in Jordan Marsh Jubilee



BERTHE AND FRANCESCA BRAGGIOTTI. Daughters of Isadore Braggiotti, an Employee of Jordan's in the Early Days, Observe Event by Introducing Their New Dance, "Romance."

Days and Songs of Jenny Lind Recalled and Sung at Jordan's

Miss Greta Milos Howell, Clad in Style of 1850, Sings Favorite Airs, Accompanied on Identical Piano Used at Original Concerts

Jenny Lind became something more than a memory and old Boston days became vivid and real to hundreds of men and women who crowded the recreation hall of the Jordan Marsh Company this afternoon, some of them coming from far parts thus to take part in the company's revisualization of events of the last century in Boston as a part of its diamond jubilee.

Today there were scenes from the social life of old Boston, some of them public, as the Jenny Lind episode, and some of them never generally known, as was that of a quiet little reception given to the Marquis de Lafayette by Mrs. Josiah Quincy in 1824.

Josiah Quincy was Mayor of Boston at that time and in the course of the public celebration in honor of the distinguished visitor the General expressed to Mr. Quincy his desire to meet Mrs. Quincy. The reception was accordingly arranged and was a small and select affair in Hamilton Place. This and other of the tableaux were arranged by Miss Martha A. S. Shannon.

"Jenny Lind" Reappears Impersonated by Miss Greta Milos Howell of Needham, Jenny Lind appeared and sang. She wore a gown of rich brocade and real lace that was worn in 1850. She sang the songs that Jenny Lind sang on her visit to Boston in 1850, songs which were obtained with difficulty, some of them being out of print.

The piano used was the original Chickering on which the real Jenny Lind's accompaniments were played. It was brought across the continent for this occasion, having traveled all the way to San Francisco to take part in some celebration there.

Among the "Jenny Lind" songs sung today were "Greetings to America," "I've Left My Snow-Clad Hills," "Norwegian Echo Song," "My Home, My Happy Home," composed expressly for Miss Lind by G. A. Rodson; "The Last Rose of Summer," the "Twenty-Eight Air," and "Home Sweet Home."

This was followed by a tableau of the Prince of Wales and some of his partners at the ball given in his honor at the Boston Theater on Oct. 18, 1860. A dance interlude, "Romance," by the Misses Berthe and Francesca Braggiotti, came next, given for the first time in Boston.

Isadore Braggiotti, father of these dancers, was himself associated with the Jordan Marsh Company when Eben Jordan was at its head, and it was because of this association that his daughters gave a special performance at the festivities today.

Their costumes were fashioned after the 1850 period, and the dance was quite in keeping with the style of the mid-nineteenth century. Miss Mary Campbell accompanied the dancers.

Crinoline and Grecian Bend A tableau followed of two fashionable women in crinoline and the Grecian bend, looking at the fashions of the Empire period remarkably. "What ridiculous fashions our mothers wore," a Boston sewing circle of 1865 and the evolution of the woman citizen completed the tableau program. This latter presented women as depicted by their dress, from the furbelows of 1861, to the overseas woman ready for action in the World War and later the woman citizen, seriously casting her vote.

Appropriate music by the Jordan

\$1,050,000 STATE FUND AVAILABLE

Attorney-General's Opinion Releases Added Amount in Figuring Budget

Massachusetts has in its State Treasury \$1,050,000 in available cash, instead of \$52,000, according to a decision handed down last night by Jay R. Benton, Attorney-General.

Many of the gowns worn in these tableaux were the very ones that had added grace and beauty to historic occasions. Miss Isabella Hopkinson, for instance, wore a gown in which her grandmother, then Miss Harriet Appleton, danced at the ball in honor of the Prince of Wales, in 1860. Mrs. George Washington Berrian wore one worn by her mother at an Old Guard ball in 1860; Miss Gertrude M. Graves had on a gown worn by her aunt when presented at court to Louis Napoleon.

Among the exhibition of treasures distributed through the store is a framed invitation to the ball given in Boston in 1860 to the Prince of Wales.

Another is a letter signed by Jenny Lind and written to William R. Dwight of Brooklyn. In one collection, besides many other articles, is a certificate of membership in the Order of Cincinnati, signed by George Washington and General Knox, and issued to Lieut. Joseph Mills. Here, too, are the hair trunk, field glasses and other things carried by Lieutenant Mills in the Revolution.

Breathing of courts and life across the sea, which seems curiously related to affairs in the new America, is an exquisite workbox that belonged to Marie Antoinette, and now loaned to the Jordan Marsh Company.

Tomorrow's program is to be musical, given by the Waterman Trio.

VERMONT SUGAR MEN HOLD THEIR MEETING

BURLINGTON, Vt., Jan. 13 (AP)—Annual conventions of state agricultural bodies in Burlington this week were opened yesterday with the thirty-third annual meeting of the Vermont Sugarmakers' Association at the University of Vermont gymnasium, where there is also staged a great exhibit of the sugar maker's art.

After a day of business and speeches, the sugar men adjourned to the factory of the co-operatives in Essex Junction, where last night the delegates were served with roast Vermont turkey and sugar on snow which arrived just in time for the spread. John Davis of Chelsea was elected president of the association at the business meeting.

RESIDENTS OPPOSE ROAD ELECTRIFICATION

Residents of the Harrison Square district in Dorchester protested in a hearing before the Legislative Committee on Metropolitan Affairs and Street Railways yesterday that electrification of the Shawmut branch as a part of the Boston Elevated system would mean poorer service for them unless a station is provided at Harrison Square.

H. Ware Barnum, representing the public trustees of the Elevated, said that patronage does not warrant such a station at Harrison Square. It would cost \$800,000, he said, and because the station would have to be constructed on a curve, serious engineering difficulties in stopping trains there would be involved.

ARMY AND NAVY LODGE PLANNED

Officers Who Are Masons Plan to Meet at Old Fort Independence

Boston is soon to have a new Masonic lodge, to be composed entirely of military and naval men, said to be the third of its kind in the United States. Organization of the proposed lodge is already under way and more than 100 charter members have signified their intention to join.

The Sojourner Club, an organization of military and naval officers who are members of the Masonic fraternity, is sponsoring the establishment of the proposed lodge, to be known as Maj.-Gen. Henry Knox Lodge, A. F. & A. M.

Supporters of the movement selected the name of the lodge, in honor of the chief of artillery for Gen. George Washington and a man who held the positions of Secretary of War and Secretary of the Navy at the same time. Membership in the new lodge is to be restricted to army, navy, national guard and similar men.

It is hoped to have arrangements completed in time for the first meeting and institution on board the historic old frigate Constitution at the Charlestown Navy Yard on the 22, a date particularly fitting because of its connection with the early history of the country and the man for whom the lodge was named.

Fort Independence The officers of the lodge are to be held in the navy yard until permanent quarters can be arranged. Efforts to obtain a section of old Fort Independence, on Castle Island, for this purpose, are being made, and as the Government still retains claims to the fort, though the city of Boston uses the island and fort for park purposes, it is expected that arrangements can be made.

Plans have been formed to take a portion of the casemates of Fort Independence, the underground section of the old fort, restore it to as near the condition that it was in 1776 as is possible, and equip it with the necessary paraphernalia for use as a lodge room. This is expected to take four or five months, after final permission to use it has been obtained.

Proposed Officers Col. Frederic G. Bauer, of the reserves, and a Past Master of Eliot Lodge of Jamaica Plain and also of Westborough Lodge of Westborough, is named as the first Worshipful Master of the proposed lodge. Col. George D. Moore, U. S. A., attached to the inspector-general's department at the Army Base, South Boston, is slated for Senior Warden. Col. William E. Horton, U. S. A., is slated for Junior Warden. W. N. Phelps, warrant officer, U. S. A., has been selected for Secretary, and Col. F. B. Lawler of the reserves, as Treasurer.

Other officers have not yet been fully decided upon, but Brig.-Gen. Walter E. Lombard, M. N. G., is expected to be the first marshal, and Maj.-Gen. Mark L. Hersey, U. S. A., retired, is expected to have an important office.

Other military lodges in the United States of this kind are Army Lodge No. 1, of Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and a similar body located at Fort Monroe, Va.

"THE OLD CLOCK ON THE STAIRS" HOUSE SOON MAY BE RAZED

Site of Home Associated With Longfellow Poem Wanted for School

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Jan. 13 (AP)—Disposition of the Longfellow House, where Longfellow was inspired to write his celebrated poem, "The Old Clock on the Stairs," still hangs in the balance. One thing seems certain, however, there is little danger that the stately and historic house will go to the highway. The city council debated the matter last night but came to no decision. A commission which has been studying the situation recommended that in the event the house was torn down the staircase and a reproduction of the old clock be given a place of safekeeping. The original clock of the Longfellow house in Cambridge.

The proposed razing of the Appleton House has provoked country-wide protest. It was in the picturesque old mansion, built in 1780 by Nathan Appleton, a Boston merchant whose daughter, Francis, became the poet's bride, that the two visited on their wedding trip. Two years later the verses appeared, and ever since Appleton house has been associated closely with the Longfellow tradition.

The proposed razing of the Appleton House has provoked country-wide protest. It was in the picturesque old mansion, built in 1780 by Nathan Appleton, a Boston merchant whose daughter, Francis, became the poet's bride, that the two visited on their wedding trip. Two years later the verses appeared, and ever since Appleton house has been associated closely with the Longfellow tradition.

The proposed razing of the Appleton House has provoked country-wide protest. It was in the picturesque old mansion, built in 1780 by Nathan Appleton, a Boston merchant whose daughter, Francis, became the poet's bride, that the two visited on their wedding trip. Two years later the verses appeared, and ever since Appleton house has been associated closely with the Longfellow tradition.

HARVARD ALUMNI ELECT MARSHAL

Name James Lawrence, Whose Class Plans 25th Reunion

James Lawrence, first marshal of the Harvard class of 1901, and member of the firm of McFadden, Sands & Company, cotton merchants, has been chosen chief marshal of the Alumni for this year's Commencement.

He was elected by the directors of the Harvard Alumni Association, upon nomination by his classmates, in accordance with the usual custom of having the chief marshal elected each year from the class which will celebrate at Commencement the twenty-fifth anniversary of its graduation.

Mr. Lawrence was president of his class all four years as an undergraduate, and was elected chief marshal at commencement, 1901. He rowed on the crew in 1899 and 1901, and was a tackle on the university football team in 1899 and 1900.

He has been active and prominent in business, civic and philanthropic affairs in Boston. He was vice-chairman of the Boston Chapter of the American Red Cross and is a member of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Lawrence is now a director of the Harvard Alumni Association, and has served for a number of years on the board of governors of the Harvard Club of Boston.

NEW BANK HEAD HAD GRADUAL PROMOTION

Clifton H. Dwinell Started Financial Career in 1898

Election of Clifton H. Dwinell as president of the First National Bank of Boston marks another advancement in the career of a man whose elevation to this important position has been by the route of gradual promotion. Born in Worcester, Mr. Dwinell attended the public schools of Pittsburg, and was graduated from the Worcester Polytechnic Institute in 1894.

Joining the staff of the Shoe & Leather National Bank in 1898, Mr. Dwinell was made assistant cashier in 1900, and continued at this post when the bank consolidated with the National Bank of Redemption a year later. Following the consolidation of

the National Bank of Redemption with the First National Bank of Boston in 1904, he was advanced to the vice-presidency in 1905.

After many years as senior vice-president, Mr. Dwinell now succeeds Daniel G. Wing as president. Mr. Dwinell is treasurer and trustee of Tufts College, and director of several corporations.

At the National Shawmut Bank seven new directors were added to the board—Paul C. Cabot of the State Street Investment Corporation, Frederick C. Carter and Frank A. Newell, vice-presidents; Elery S. James of Brown Bros. & Co., James E. Ryder, cashier; Herbert L. Tinkham, president of the W. L. Douglas Shoe Company, and Walter H. Trumbull Jr. of Kidder, Peabody & Co. There were no changes among the officers.

The Atlantic National Bank re-elected the officers and directors without change, although some changes may come at the time when the Massachusetts Trust Company is merged with the Atlantic, about Feb. 1.

Other new measures include: A bill to permit farmers to operate roadside farms on Sundays, by Roland D. Sawyer, Representative from Ware.

A bill providing that residents of Massachusetts be given preference in appointments to school positions; and one to increase from \$1000 to \$2000 the amount of house furniture, farming implements, and wearing apparel exempt from local taxation by Charles H. Stowey, Representative from Lowell.

A bill providing for the widening of Staniford Street, Boston, from Green to Cambridge Streets, by Representative Marcello of Boston.

A bill to abolish the Lynn Licensing Commission and to transfer its functions to the Mayor and City Council, introduced by Charles Symonds, Representative from Lynn.

A bill to make it illegal for any motorbus to carry standing passengers in excess of 25 per cent of the seating capacity, introduced by the Massachusetts Motor Coach and Bus Association.

A bill providing that residents of Massachusetts be given preference in appointments to school positions; and one to increase from \$1000 to \$2000 the amount of house furniture, farming implements, and wearing apparel exempt from local taxation by Charles H. Stowey, Representative from Lowell.

A bill providing for the widening of Staniford Street, Boston, from Green to Cambridge Streets, by Representative Marcello of Boston.

A bill to abolish the Lynn Licensing Commission and to transfer its functions to the Mayor and City Council, introduced by Charles Symonds, Representative from Lynn.

A bill to make it illegal for any motorbus to carry standing passengers in excess of 25 per cent of the seating capacity, introduced by the Massachusetts Motor Coach and Bus Association.

CONTEST INVOLVES \$245,000 GIFT TO MUSEUM

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 13 (AP)—Arguments on the question of whether a trust deed, involving the distribution of more than \$200,000 of the estate of Theodore M. Davis of Newport, noted for his collection of rare antiquities, the results of his excavations in Egypt, shall be admitted to probate as a part of his will, were started in Superior Court here today.

Included among nearly a score of beneficiaries to be affected by the court's decision is the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York. If the trust instrument is not admitted to probate, the museum stands to lose a rare collection of Egyptian relics and other objects of art, which some time ago were estimated to be worth more than \$245,000, and much of the estate will go to the testator's next of kin.

Upholsterers' Union Elected Mrs. Theresa Cameron was chosen president of the Women Upholsterers' Union No. 75, at a meeting at 3 Boylston Place last night. Other officers elected were: Mrs. Harriet Hillgoose, vice-president; Miss Lillian Stearns, recording secretary; Miss Clara East, financial secretary; and Miss Henrietta McNamara, treasurer.

PRICE CONTROL TO BE DEBATED

Retail Trade Board to Conduct Meeting—Resale Rates Considered

Merchants of Boston, who are members of the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, are to take part in a discussion on the question of controlling resale prices, following what is said to be the first semi-public debate on that question yet held, at a meeting of the board in the chamber building, Friday afternoon. It was announced today. Two leading merchants in the marts of trade of this country are to debate the question, about which a bill is now before the United States Congress.

William H. Ingersoll, member of the executive committee of the American Fair Trade League, is to speak in favor of price maintenance or control of resale prices and Lew Hahn, managing director of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, is to talk on the board in the chamber building, Friday afternoon. It was announced today. Two leading merchants in the marts of trade of this country are to debate the question, about which a bill is now before the United States Congress.

The issue is of immediate importance to retailers throughout the country, and has been the subject of investigation and study by some of the most prominent business men and associations in the United States. As the recent sales of the Executive Club, much was said against the question of price cutting at the expense of profit, and the ideas outlined for sales promotion in 1926 were in favor of controlled sales channels and manufacturers ceasing to be merchandise clearing houses.

Under the provisions of the bill now before Congress, retailers would be required to obtain permission of the manufacturers before cutting prices on branded merchandise for the retail trade. The bill also puts other limitations on the price of resale goods.

Reservations for the meeting, which follows a luncheon at 12:30 p. m., indicate a large attendance of Boston retail merchants, according to Daniel Bloomfield, manager of the board.

PROHIBITIONISTS MAY REVIVE PARTY

Connecticut Leaders Dissatisfied With Conditions

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 13 (Special)—The Connecticut prohibitionists plan to revive their organization as an important state political party and to this end will probably circulate a petition for names to enable the party to regain its place on the ballot.

Emil L. G. Hohenthal, chairman of the Connecticut Prohibition Committee, says:

In view of Connecticut's experience in the last General Assembly with enforcement legislation, and the persistent antagonism of certain newspapers and individuals to the work of the prohibition party is not yet finished. We have followed for several years the policy of supporting "dry" candidates, but when all candidates are wet, the only way a "dry" can be voted for effectively, is by having his name on the ballot. Therefore, the prohibition party must get on the ballot, and this can only be done by petition.

Action on this proposal will be taken Saturday afternoon at 2 p. m. in the evening the party will observe the sixth anniversary of the enactment of the Eighteenth Amendment.

MR. PARKER OPPOSES STATE FINANCE BOARD

Referring to the Massachusetts Commission on Administration and Finance as "an alien body, whose main function seems to be to misappropriate and destroy powers that belong to department heads," Herbert Parker, formerly State Attorney-General, counsel for the Massachusetts State Engineers' Association, predicted an early end to powers of the commission, in an address before 200 members of the association in Lorimer Hall last night.

The engineers recently formed an association in order to carry on a campaign for better wages and working conditions, and one of its first steps is indorsement of a bill now before the State Senate, designed to return to department heads power now held by the Commission on Administration and Finance. Arthur V. Sheridan, New York, said that if the association loses its fight, it will be a severe blow to the profession all over the country. Engineers in Massachusetts, it was explained, have long felt that their profession is not recognized adequately, either as to salary or prestige. The association plans to hold weekly luncheon meetings.

BAR MEMBERS TO AID COURT CASE INQUIRY

Many of the 386 cases referred to as "alleged maladministration of justice in Suffolk County courts," presented to Jay R. Benton, Attorney-General, by Frank A. Goodwin, registrar of motor vehicles, and Herbert A. Wilson, Boston police commissioner, have been placed before prominent members of the Suffolk bar for investigation and report, it is learned at the State House today.

The Attorney-General is acting through his assistant, Alfred R. Shrigley. It is expected that reports from the investigating lawyers, which will be subjected to further investigation, will be returned within two weeks. The Attorney-General's report to the judiciary committee of the Legislature is expected soon after Feb. 1. There are indications that the cases involve important matters of jurisprudence, and may have a great bearing on reports to be made by the judiciary committee upon the important bills now before it. Certain of the cases will be investigated by members of the state police.

1926 CARS SHOW BRIGHT COLORS

Many Improvements in Detail Noted at Show—Accessory Field Interests

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—A variety of improvements are embodied in models being shown at the National Automobile Show here, the refinements of detail including important changes in design and in policy of several cars.

Four-wheel brakes, which began to gain favor last year, are a regular feature of many of the cars, while balloon tires, also last year's feature, are a standard part of the equipment of practically all the cars on exhibition. Bright colors add to the attractiveness of many of the exhibits, although they are not standard, the lighter varnish, with stripes, being optional with the purchaser.

Prominent among the cars of a distinctly sports type is the new State eight-cylinder, with four-wheel brakes, worm drive rear axle and other innovations which are attracting a large number of visitors to its booth.

Another interesting exhibit is that of the Locomobile Junior, Eight, which combines the Locomobile workmanship with a car of lighter weight and brings it into the medium priced class. The company is also showing its more palatial limousines. Few touring cars are shown by the makers of the larger cars.

Interesting to many because of its rapid progress from a position of being comparatively unknown to that of a car of distinction is the Rickenbacker exhibit. One of the pioneers of the industry in installing four-wheel brakes and balloon tires as standard equipment, the Rickenbacker has several cars in its exhibit.

The Buick, Dodge, Peerless, Reo, Hudson and Willys-Knight exhibits attract large numbers of visitors, among whom are many present owners and prospective purchasers, according to representatives of the companies.

The Reo has added an extra brake lever for those who desire it, while its exhibition is featured by a cream-colored sport roadster which is among the distinctive cars of the show. The Lincoln, the so-called "big brother" of the Ford, is regarded as one of the outstanding of the higher-priced cars, and has a new form of tonneau, windshield and deck.

In the accessory field motorcar owners revel among a variety of innovations and improvements on standard devices which add to the comfort, pleasure or necessities of motoring. Among those attracting the greatest interest among drivers was a lamp floodlight which illuminates the right-hand side of the road, thus making it possible to spot pedestrians walking on the roadside in the country where there are no sidewalks.

In attendance the show is expected to set new records, the number of persons present during the first three days indicating that new markets may be reached.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13 (AP)—Gradual price increases are being seriously considered by automobile manufacturers, according to Charles W. Nash, president of the Nash Motors Company, here to attend the National Automobile Show.

He attributed price reductions last fall to certain makes of motorcars to an effort to stimulate sales because of a normal slackening in orders. "None of these companies had any real license to reduce prices," Mr. Nash said. "There are no less than 40 articles used in the manufacture of automobiles that have advanced all the way from 5 to 40 per cent, and the late increase in rubber had added an actual cost of \$25 to every Nash advanced-six model."

STOCK EXCHANGE ELECTION
NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—Following have been elected members of the New York Stock Exchange nominating committee for 1926: Harold Hartshorne, C. Stanley Reinhart, Martin B. Sapoznik, Charles C. Walbridge and Harold H. Weeks.

BAKERS' MACHINERY

Ovens
Utensils

RELIABLE SERVICE
SINCE 1916

JABURG-MILLER CO., INC.

116 Hudson Street, New York, N. Y.

DOBB'S CAPS
Men's Shop With Tailored Things for Women

DOBB'S HATS
DOBB'S & CO

630 and 345 Fifth Avenue
New York City

16 East 55th St
New York

ROAD BUILDERS REPORT VAST SAVING IN MOTOR MAINTENANCE

Association, Meeting in Chicago, Told That of 3,000,000 Miles of Highways in United States, Only 430,000 Are Hard Surfaced

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Jan. 13.—Of approximately 3,000,000 miles of roads in the United States, only 430,000 are surfaced with gravel or better material, it was stated here by William H. Connell, engineering executive and acting secretary of highways of Pennsylvania, in presenting his address as president of the American Road Builders' Association. The significance of this condition is that the road building industry, which makes it possible for America to move on wheels, is yet in its infancy, he said, and that additional mileage of hard-surfaced roads necessary to meet highway transportation demand will result in substantial increase in highway expenditures each year for an indefinite time. Continuing, he said:

SIX COUNTRIES DISCUSS UNION

(Continued from Page 1)

the adoption of a monetary unit common to all six banks, issuable by these banks and acceptable in each state.

Third, traffic—by which rail and water traffic disrupted by interposition after the war of new frontiers would be taken up again. He mentioned the case of the oldest double-track railway in the Austro-Hungarian Empire—the Vienna, Bratislava and Budapest—which today is disused and, instead, a longer single track line—the Vienna, Bruck and Budapest—is operated because the former route passes through the corner of Czechoslovakia.

Out of a total of 46,000 kilometers of railway once operated in Austro-Hungary, today 6000 rust for similar reasons. The solution, Dr. Hantos believes, lies in the economic union of the railways of these six states. In the same way the Danube water traffic has dwindled to one-tenth its prewar total because the free-way is now intercepted by bordering states' tariff barriers.

The Central European Institute is supported by prominent authorities in each country, and, conducted by distinguished professors and experts on questions of political economy, it is said, will prepare the ground for such a future union. The institute will strive to answer the questions whether it is theoretically and technically possible to create such a union. The institute will work by means of publications, lectures and through its research department. Its head office for the first three years will be in Vienna. The present quarters are at Stehensplatz 3, and for each succeeding 3-year period, respectively, at Prague, Budapest, Belgrade, Bucharest, and Warsaw.

It must be noted that both Italy and Germany are left out of these plans. The reason for this is that England and France oppose their inclusion, whereas, uniting Austria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Rumania, and Yugoslavia in the manner under consideration, simply reconstitutes much the same markets as the prewar and leaves Italy and Germany on the same competitive basis as England and France. Incidentally, England's trade with the territories in the Danube basin is today only one-third what it was before the war.

J. Schiffman & Co.
FURS
140-142 W. 72nd Street, New York
Phone EDIncott 3485

DOBB'S CAPS
Men's Shop With Tailored Things for Women

DOBB'S HATS
DOBB'S & CO

630 and 345 Fifth Avenue
New York City

16 East 55th St
New York

DOBB'S CAPS
Men's Shop With Tailored Things for Women

DOBB'S HATS
DOBB'S & CO

630 and 345 Fifth Avenue
New York City

16 East 55th St
New York

DOBB'S CAPS
Men's Shop With Tailored Things for Women

DOBB'S HATS
DOBB'S & CO

630 and 345 Fifth Avenue
New York City

16 East 55th St
New York

DOBB'S CAPS
Men's Shop With Tailored Things for Women

DOBB'S HATS
DOBB'S & CO

630 and 345 Fifth Avenue
New York City

16 East 55th St
New York

DOBB'S CAPS
Men's Shop With Tailored Things for Women

DOBB'S HATS
DOBB'S & CO

630 and 345 Fifth Avenue
New York City

16 East 55th St
New York

DOBB'S CAPS
Men's Shop With Tailored Things for Women

DOBB'S HATS
DOBB'S & CO

630 and 345 Fifth Avenue
New York City

16 East 55th St
New York

ROTARIANS URGE CO-OPERATION

International Delegates in London Discuss Advancement of World Peace

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Jan. 13.—Rotarians from all parts of Great Britain and Ireland and representatives from Holland, Belgium and Italy have convened here "to consider ways and means whereby the Rotary clubs may co-operate more effectively with the League of Nations Union in the advancement of an understanding of good will and international peace through a world-fellowship of business and professional men, united in the Rotary ideal of service."

Charles E. White presided and Sir Willoughby Dickinson, Sir Arthur Shirley Benn, Professor Gilbert Murray, and Dr. Maxwell Garnett represented the League of Nations Union.

Sydney W. Pascall said that the advancement of good will was a wonderful thing, but alone not enough to secure international peace. None of the international fraternizations prevented war in 1914. Understanding was vital to international peace. Half the misunderstandings between Great Britain and Americans, he said, was due to a lack of understanding of the American speech. Rotary's internationalism existed in the United States. In the negotiations with the League of Nations, the British and Irish sections had worked all along with the approval of the headquarters in Chicago.

They believed that in taking that action they were doing something to bring one section of American opinion very much closer to Geneva than would have been possible four or five years ago. In that alone, Mr. Pascall believed they had a tremendous opportunity of bringing America—she would not say into the League—but into the circle of the ideas in which the League was taking an immense part.

EASTERN STEAMSHIP LINES, INC.
The William Cramp & Sons Ship & Engine Building Company, which lately started work on a magnificent 18-knot passenger vessel for Eastern Steamship Lines, Inc., has just been awarded the contract for a duplicate steamer from the same company.

Signs, Banners, Cards
R
Easily painted with the aid of Letter Pattern. Simply draw around a letter pattern and fill in. Made in a large variety of styles and sizes at surprisingly reasonable prices.

Send stamp for free samples
J. F. Bahr, 3120 N. Ave., Chicago

NO MORE ODORS
A few shakes of SENTRY
CRYSTAL immediately remove all odors from the home. Clean, refreshing and fragrant. Cook what you please. Useful to every domestic housewife. \$2.25 per package by mail. SENTRY SALES CO., Liberty 2450, 44 Broadway St., Boston.

Hang Pictures Without
Marring Woodwork
or Walls
MOORE PUSH-PINS
Glass Heads—Steel Points
Moore Push-Pins
Hangers
Safely Hang Heavy Pictures
100 push-pins for
MOORE PUSH-PIN CO.
Philadelphia, Pa.

Creams, Perfumes, Powders, Compacts
BABCOCKS
Talcum Powder—Butterfly, Narcissus, Cut
Roses, Kidneyland, Violet, each 25c.
Face Powder—Camille, Flower of Savoy,
Narcissus, Coriopsis, exceptionally fine powders, with unusual staying qualities, each \$1.50. Perfumes—Cut Roses, Blue Jasmine, Cherry, Narcissus, each 50c. or \$1.50.
All goods attractively boxed ready for gifts.

MISS PHILIPPINE FINE (Agent)
634 Lincoln Ave., Orange, N. J., Tel. Nassau 1785

Perfect Casters
Triple Ball Bearing
Save your carpets and rugs—your floor surfaces—your furniture.

Just one failure of a cheap
caster to roll or swivel properly can cause a gouge in your
hardwood floor or expensive
floor covering that will cost
many dollars to repair.

Perfect Casters solved instantly and are built never to stick or drag. They cost less—service considered, and are unconditionally guaranteed.

Ask your dealer or send for circular No. 302.

HAMMACHER, SCHLEMMER & CO., Inc.
Sole Eastern Distributors
(New York since 1865) 4th Ave. & 13th St.

Spool Silk
100 yards best quality, and guaranteed full measure. All colors, including black and white. Retail value 16c. Sale Price... 12c

Spool Silk
Large Spools of Best Quality Sewing Silk, guaranteed full weight. Black and white. Retail value \$1.15. Sale Price... 85c

Dress Goods, Coatings, Blankets and Comforters
5th Floor AT EXTREME PRICE REDUCTIONS 5th Floor

\$2.10 54-Inch Wool Jersey
Tubular fold, all pure wool, in a very good assortment of plain colors, and much in demand for dresses. Sale Price... \$1.38

\$2.00 All Wool Repp
A light-weight fabric for dresses that does not muss or crush readily, good line of colors, also black; 42-inch. Remarkably cheap this week at... \$1.48

\$2.90 54-Inch Two-Tone Jersey
Woven tubular, in many pleasing two-tone color combinations for dresses. Pure wool, splendid quality. Now at a remarkable reduction... \$1.68

\$4.00 Kashmir, 54-Inch
A strong favorite this season for Wraps, Coats or Dresses, and very much in evidence. These colors: Natural, coral, crabapple, scarab, amber, navy, almond and black. Marked this week about 43 per cent less than regular value... \$2.28

\$3.25 54-Inch Poirer Twill
Excellent wearing quality. All pure wool, of medium weave and correct weight for either dresses or suits, in all the newest colors. Also navy and black. Sale Price... \$2.58

\$4.00 All Wool Repp 54-Inch
We know of no dress fabric that looks so well and stands the test of real hard usage as this one does in either dresses or coat suits. The sale price this week is remarkably low, viz... \$2.90

428 Yards
WINTER COATING
Marked from \$8.75 and \$9.50
Down to \$7.38

Rich Pile Fabric Coatings. All 54 inch, and of pure wool. In many of this season's newest weaves and colors. The bulk of them are from famous manufacturers whose names we are not at liberty to mention. If we could you would readily recognize the superior quality of these fabrics. A mild winter so far finds us stocked too heavily with these goods, that is why we are now unloading at such a marked concession in price below their regular value.

120 Dozen
SILK STOCKINGS
Values \$1.65 to \$1.95
Sale Price \$1.10

These are all pure silk, full fashioned with Hile-garter tops, heels and toes, and identical in quality as our regular standard silk stockings that has proved so satisfactory to our customers during the past five years, but being subject to slight imperfections that do not affect their good wearing qualities in the least. We secured the above lot at a most unusual concession in price, that now enables us to offer them at this extraordinary low price. All colors, also black and white. Sizes 8 1/2, 9, 9 1/2, 10, 10 1/2. Not every size in every color.

BEATTIE & McGUIRE

Beattie & McGuire

29 Temple Place BOSTON

Use Our
Mail Order
Department

Presenting Notable Values for Balance of Week
DUE TO FURTHER SHARP MARKDOWNS ON

Sale on
3rd and 5th
Floors

Silks and Velvets

Dress Goods, Coatings, Linens and Hosiery

IN OUR 42nd

Semi-Annual Clearance Sale

On Sale Third Floor

PONGEE SILK

Marked from 85c
Down to 55c

Imported, Japanese make, 33 inch, natural color, launders nicely. Suitable for draperies, dresses, blouses, etc. An unusually good wearing quality at this price.

SILK BROADCLOTH

Regular Value \$1.95
Marked Now \$1.45

Heavy all pure silk quality for dresses, slips, men's shirts, and other uses. This silk will wash and wear to your satisfaction. 33 inch. In a good range of plain colors, both light and medium.

SATIN CREPES

Formerly \$2.85 and \$3.00
Sale Price \$2.35

An unusually rich quality, well woven, with crepe back and lustrous satin face. Much in evidence for either street or evening gowns, drapes beautifully, in magnificent line of evening colors and street shades. 40 inch, pure silk.

CREPE DE CHINE

Marked from \$1.95
Down to \$1.55

All pure silk, good wearing quality. 40 inch, in black, white and a full line of street and evening colors.

COLORED PONGEE

Regular Value \$1.39 and \$1.45
Marked Now \$1.10

An all pure Silk Pongee in a semi-rough weave. Very desirable for draperies, dresses and other uses. 33 inch and in a great variety of dark and light colors to select from.

BROCADED CREPES

\$3.25 and \$3.50 Values
Sale Price \$2.68

These are all pure Silk 40 inches wide, and come in a magnificent range of colorings and beautiful designs for street or evening gowns. Very popular also for rich wrap or fur linings.

GEORGETTE CREPE

Marked from \$1.75
Down to \$1.45

All pure silk, firmly woven, 33-39 inch, in a splendid line of street and evening colors, and an unusually good value at this low price.

BLACK CHARMEUSE

Regular Value \$1.85
Marked Now \$1.48

It is rare to find such a good quality as this is for dresses, and 40 inch all pure silk, offered at such a very low price as we quote in our Sale this week.

PRINTED CREPES

Formerly \$1.95 and \$2.25
Sale Price \$1.60

The Vogue of Prints for Spring and Summer Dresses promises to be as big or bigger than last year. Here is your opportunity to stock up for your Summer frocks at unusual savings. Great line of styles and color combinations to choose from. 38-40 inch. All pure silk.

Black Velvets

300 Yards
BLACK VELVET

Marked from \$3.85 and \$4.00
Down to \$2.90

For gowns, with rich silk face and mercerized back. 40 inch.

210 Yards—All Silk
BLACK VELVET

Marked from \$5.00 and \$5.50
Down to \$3.80

For dressy gowns, rich soft supple chiffon finish. 38 inch.

Brocaded Velvets

260 Yards
BROCADED VELVET

Formerly \$7.75 and \$8.00
Sale Price \$4.95

In plain and two tone colors. beautiful patterns. 38 inch.

20 Pieces
DRESS VELVETEEN

Formerly \$2.25 and \$2.50
Sale Price \$1.95

For dresses, blouses, tunics, etc. Street shades. 36 inch.

Colored Velvets

215 Yards
CHIFFON VELVET

Marked from \$4.25 and \$4.50
Down to \$3.20

40 inch, in a good line of colors. Silk face, mercerized back.

680 Yards
CHIFFON VELVET

Marked from \$5.85 and \$6.50
Down to \$5.35

All pure silk, 40 inch, great range of colors to choose from, light and dark.

Spool Silk
100 yards best quality, and guaranteed full measure. All colors, including black and white. Retail value 16c. Sale Price... 12c

Spool Silk
Large Spools of Best Quality Sewing Silk, guaranteed full weight. Black and white. Retail value \$1.15. Sale Price... 85c

Dress Goods, Coatings, Blankets and Comforters
5th Floor AT EXTREME PRICE REDUCTIONS 5th Floor

\$2.10 54-Inch Wool Jersey
Tubular fold, all pure wool, in a very good assortment of plain colors, and much in demand for dresses. Sale Price... \$1.38

\$2.00 All Wool Repp
A light-weight fabric for dresses that does not muss or crush readily, good line of colors, also black; 42-inch. Remarkably cheap this week at... \$1.48

\$2.90 54-Inch Two-Tone Jersey
Woven tubular, in many pleasing two-tone color combinations for dresses. Pure wool, splendid quality. Now at a remarkable reduction... \$1.68

\$4.00 Kashmir, 54-Inch
A strong favorite this season for Wraps, Coats or Dresses, and very much in evidence. These colors: Natural, coral, crabapple, scarab, amber, navy, almond and black. Marked this week about 43 per cent less than regular value... \$2.28

\$3.25 54-Inch Poirer Twill
Excellent wearing quality. All pure wool, of medium weave and correct weight for either dresses or suits, in all the newest colors. Also navy and black. Sale Price... \$2.58

\$4.00 All Wool Repp 54-Inch
We know of no dress fabric that looks so well and stands the test of real hard usage as this one does in either dresses or coat suits. The sale price this week is remarkably low, viz... \$2.90

428 Yards
WINTER COATING
Marked from \$8.75 and \$9.50
Down to \$7.38

Rich Pile Fabric Coatings. All 54 inch, and of pure wool. In many of this season's newest weaves and colors. The bulk of them are from famous manufacturers whose names we are not at liberty to mention. If we could you would readily recognize the superior quality of these fabrics. A mild winter so far finds us stocked too heavily with these goods, that is why we are now unloading at such a marked concession in price below their regular value.

120 Dozen
SILK STOCKINGS
Values \$1.65 to \$1.95
Sale Price \$1.10

These are all pure silk, full fashioned with Hile-garter tops, heels and toes, and identical in quality as our regular standard silk stockings that has proved so satisfactory to our customers during the past five years, but being subject to slight imperfections that do not affect their good wearing qualities in the least. We secured the above lot at a most unusual concession in price, that now enables us to offer them at this extraordinary low price. All colors, also black and white. Sizes 8 1/2, 9, 9 1/2, 10, 10 1/2. Not every size in every color.

BEATTIE & McGUIRE

The Coward Shoe



The "Combination"

Built Like a Custom Shoe

With or without Arch Support;
With single or double sole;
With or without leather lining.

You men who walk and stand a great deal, should wear this Coward "Combination" Shoe which gives your feet the comfort and support they need.

In its dressy appearance, neat fit and many special qualities, "Combination" resembles a shoe made-to-order. The toe is smart, though roomy; the heel snugly comfortable. Sizes 5 1/2 to 13; Widths AAA to H.

SOLD NOWHERE ELSE

James S. Coward

Shoes of Quality Since 1866
For Men, Women and Children

270 Greenwich St., Near Warren St., New York

Store Hours: 8.30 to 5.30

JAPAN SEEKING INDUSTRIAL GAIN

Dr. Ikeda Reports Nation Resigned to American Immigration Law

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 9 (Staff Correspondence)—"You may see upon authority of one who knows the temper and attitude of Japan that the Japanese Government is quite resigned to the immigration restrictions imposed upon us by the United States and that we are beginning to appreciate the sincerity of America in endeavoring as President Coolidge indicated, to seek some means besides immigration to prove American friendship and respect."

This opinion was expressed by Dr. K. Ikeda, honorary professor of the Tokyo Imperial University, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. Dr. Ikeda is on his way to Washington, where he will do chemical research work. He sees for Japan a great future, but a future, as he says, built on achievements in her own field. Colonization schemes near home and industrial development along special lines to overcome the handicap of lack in natural resources are, and should be, the objectives of the Japanese, Dr. Ikeda believes.

Colonization Planned

"Admitted the immigration question and America's restrictions against Japan did cause resentment at the time, the fact remains that neither the question nor the restrictions are viewed in the same light by Japanese today," said Dr. Ikeda. "Japan is faced by a serious situation of overpopulation. American concessions which would permit 150 Japanese to enter the United States yearly under a quota law might satisfy our pride, but that is all. Opinion grows in Japan that the ill-fated and sternest incident to the struggle to get a small quota assignment as well as the possibilities of failure at the end is not worth the effort. And it would leave our main problem unsolved."

"So we are going to Manchuria and Mongolia. Colonization schemes are under way, privately financed, to develop areas in these regions. The island of Hokkaido, north of Japan, is also the destination of many im-

igrants. This island alone will people 10,000,000 and sustain them. The present population is only 3,000,000. Even in Korea new methods of intensive cultivation have not been exhausted. Manchuria is potential in mining, especially coal, and in the growing of cereals, and that staple, the soy bean.

Water Power Chief Asset

"Japan's economic problem awaits the development of capital to solve it. We are training industrial engineers as a step in that direction. In the far future we hope to produce more iron and steel under re-organization work now progressing. Water power is our chief asset. It is being applied in efforts to facilitate the manufacture of imported raw materials for export."

"Japan has turned the corner to a new perspective. In the press of social and industrial problems, militarism and jingoism are on the wane, a subsidence which has been quickened by proofs of American generosity both public and private to many directions as to convince us that assurances of President Coolidge are genuine. The recent donation of \$4,000,000 by the Rockefeller Institute for the rebuilding of the library at Tokyo is but one of a score of instances to prove that a quota law is not the only tie to bind Japan and the United States in bonds of international friendship."

ENLISTMENT OF WOMEN VOTERS IS SOUGHT

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—For the purpose of proving that suffrage for women is a success, Mrs. Mary Scully has organized her first "Right at Home Club" in Brooklyn. This new organization is designed to get the stay-at-home woman who seldom takes an interest in anything outside her little circle to vote.

The "Right at Home Club" is officially the Regular Democratic Association of the Thirtieth Election District of the First Assembly District of Kings County. Mrs. Scully's method in this club will be to bring education in political matters into the home. She believes that woman's suffrage is not a failure and intends to prove it.

Mrs. Scully became general organizer for the Garment Makers' Union in 1912. Later she became general organizer for the American Federation of Labor and aided in getting an eight-hour law for women passed in Connecticut.

The Library

Library Conditions in Shantung

By JOHN C. B. KWEI

Librarian, Augustine Library, Shantung Christian University, Tsinan

IN CONSERVATIVE Shantung, one of the chief problems today is that of decreasing illiteracy. Eighty-five per cent of the population, which reaches the total of 35,500,000, can neither read nor write. In addition to the half-day schools, language-made-easy schools, public continuation schools and daily vacation Bible schools, the public libraries are enlisted in the campaign. A movement has arisen to convert the storehouses of books, jealously guarded by thick doors and heavy locks, into living and attractive libraries.

At present, excluding private collections, there may be said to be three kinds of libraries in Shantung: public libraries, society libraries and school libraries. In 1900 Shantung introduced the public library, at least in name. Each district now has some sort of public library, supported by the provincial or the local government. It may be merely a place to read newspapers, or it may be one for getting a good glow, like the Ta Ming Lake, or finally it may be a place where a collection of books, chosen for their age, rarity and depth of learning, are kept for the use of scholars. As a whole, on account of political and financial conditions, and lack of unity among the librarians, the services rendered by these public libraries do not count for very much.

Private Society Libraries

Society libraries are in the first stages of development and the total number is not great. Generally a library of this nature has its expenses met by the society. As a result the privilege of using it is confined to members. Practically speaking, however, better records can be made by this kind of library than by the public library. They are indeed much like the American subscription libraries of 50 or 60 years ago.

Nearly every middle school in Shantung has some sort of collection of books. As compared with other two kinds of libraries, the management may be a little better, partly because of the willingness of the librarians to learn and partly because of their contact with the latest news of the library world. The only college library in the province is that of the Shantung Christian University. It has a building to itself, 100 feet by 50, with two stories. For number of volumes, it ranks eighth among the college libraries of China. There are approximately 21,000 books, Chinese and foreign.

Tsinan Librarians Organize

From the above, one sees that China has books. Yes, plenty. Chinese libraries are famous for their collections. What they need is circulation. How to get that, China can learn from the American libraries.

SPECIAL Permanent Waving Entire Head, \$10

No extra charge for shampoo.

MARCUS FRIEDE

278 S. 2nd Street

Open Evenings

Phone Granite 5676

Philadelphia, Pa.

THE MAIN LINE NATIONAL BANK OF WAYNE

This Bank has banking service to sell and invest your money and ability to provide something more than simple perfunctory routine operations.

Tatum & Tatum

MAIN LINE REALTORS

1005 Lancaster Ave., BRYN MAWR

Bryn Mawr 1940

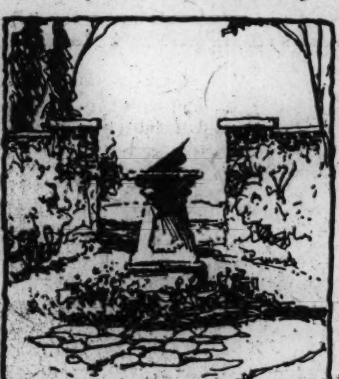
Hardware Store With Business Good Opportunity

For Better Hats where Fashion's dictates are exemplified at \$5.00 and up.

La Palix

1115 Chestnut Street

Philadelphia, Pa.



I Record only the Sunny Hours

Special Correspondence

"The True Spirit of Safety Is Consideration for Others," proclaims a large placard displayed in the windows of Detroit's city-owned street cars this winter. The poster is one of a series prepared by that division of the railways entrusted with matters of public relations.

Whether due to the influence of the poster or not, consideration for others has been conspicuous in Detroit's streets during the cold snowy weather when the streets were ice-clad and the troubles of the automobilist multiplied by frozen radiators, chilled batteries and "stiff" lubricant in motors.

On the coldest day of the season there seemed to be almost as many

News of Freemasonry

By DUDLEY WRIGHT

Special from Monitor Bureau

London, Dec. 30

THE Federation of Temperance Lodges, which has just held its fourteenth annual gathering, had a most satisfactory report to present. There are now no fewer than 18 different units affiliated to the federation, and it has a wonderful record in the cause of Masonic charity, of which the members are justly proud. It had its genesis 15 years ago, when five Temperance lodges came together and formed the federation. The first of those units was founded 41 years ago, in 1884, by Sir Benjamin Ward Richardson, who also founded the London Temperance Hospital. The lodge was, and is known as the King Solomon. Now there are attached to the federation not only Craft Lodges but also Royal Arch Chapters, Mark Lodges, Knight Templar Preceptories, and Chapters of the Scottish Rite. During the past 15 years, £22,000 has been raised by the units of the federation for the Masonic institutions, toward which the King Solomon Lodge has contributed more than £8000, £5000 of which was collected by one member alone. In addition the lodges have contributed nearly £5000 toward the Masonic Million Memorial Fund and seven out of the eight Craft Lodges have qualified, or are qualifying, as Hall Stone Lodges, while all are Founding Lodges of the new Freemasons Home.

The federation only includes the London units, which is, perhaps, a matter for regret, as the numbers would be considerably increased if provincial lodges adhering to total abstinence could be included. Whether, however, these lodges could be included is a question. Here, again, the number of Masons, as well as in the provinces, where intoxicating drinks are not allowed at the dinner table, others where they are permitted, provided the consumer pays for them, but in the London lodge the federation, every member of every unit must be a pledged abstainer, which, of course, is a different matter. The strength of the federation would be considerably greater than it is if every pledged Masonic abstainer belonged to it, but it includes only a small proportion of the whole.

While on this topic it is, perhaps, worthy of noting that there is in London a lodge composed of food reformers, though not strict vegetarians. No flesh is permitted to grace the menu, but fish is allowed. Here, again, the number of Masons, as well as in the provinces, where intoxicating drinks are not allowed at the dinner table, others where they are permitted, provided the consumer pays for them, but in the London lodge the federation, every member of every unit must be a pledged abstainer, which, of course, is a different matter. The strength of the federation would be considerably greater than it is if every pledged Masonic abstainer belonged to it, but it includes only a small proportion of the whole.

JAMES F. MASON

Printers—Virkotypers

The GLOSSY Kind

WALTER HUNTER COMPANY

1721 Ransstead St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Cummings' Coal Service

Our Service is at your command in selecting the right size coal to be used in heating equipment. We want, on our part, to insure both efficiency and economy to our customers.

SPLENDID VALUES

COATS and DRESSES for STOUT WOMEN

who wear sizes 46½ to 56½

Thirteenth and Sansom

Philadelphia

E. J. CUMMINGS, Inc.

Main Office, 47 N. 18th St.

PHILA. DELPHIA, PA.

Rugs and Carpets

The kind you are looking for and of which you may be justly proud. Woven in our own great Mills and sold in all the leading cities, the Hardwick and Magee Wiltons stand unrivalled.

Of special interest are our personally selected importations of—

Oriental Rugs

Hardwick & Magee Co.

1220 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

What They are saying.

DON SEITZ: "The passion for early publication is responsible for much newspaper weakness, bad writing, and misinformation."

ALFRED NOYES: "As for the current English notion about the Middle West, which was recently described as a 'land of ignorant hicks,' there is only space here to affirm that the Middle West is the very salt of the earth."

ALBERT BIGELOW PAINE: "Joan's name originally was no more Jeanne d'Arc (or Darc) than it was Joan of Arc; it was Jeannette Rome."

GEORGE BERNARD SHAW: "It is sometimes excessively inconvenient to be a celebrity."

COL. GEORGE P. AHERN: "Federal aid in the construction of a strenuous campaign for the export of our (America's) precious remaining construction woods in amounts totaling annually more than 2,000,000,000 feet."

GIFFORD PINCHOT: "The question of a lumber famine is not a distant question. It is with us today."

MRS. W. R. PATTANGAL: "Prohibition at its worst is better than license at its best."

News of Freemasonry

By DUDLEY WRIGHT

Special from Monitor Bureau

London, Dec. 30

THE Federation of Temperance Lodges, which has just held its fourteenth annual gathering, had a most satisfactory report to present. There are now no fewer than 18 different units affiliated to the federation, and it has a wonderful record in the cause of Masonic charity, of which the members are justly proud. It had its genesis 15 years ago, when five Temperance lodges came together and formed the federation. The first of those units was founded 41 years ago, in 1884, by Sir Benjamin Ward Richardson, who also founded the London Temperance Hospital. The lodge was, and is known as the King Solomon. Now there are attached to the federation not only Craft Lodges but also Royal Arch Chapters, Mark Lodges, Knight Templar Preceptories, and Chapters of the Scottish Rite. During the past 15 years, £22,000 has been raised by the units of the federation for the Masonic institutions, toward which the King Solomon Lodge has contributed more than £8000, £5000 of which was collected by one member alone. In addition the lodges have contributed nearly £5000 toward the Masonic Million Memorial Fund and seven out of the eight Craft Lodges have qualified, or are qualifying, as Hall Stone Lodges, while all are Founding Lodges of the new Freemasons Home.

The federation only includes the London units, which is, perhaps, a matter for regret, as the numbers would be considerably increased if provincial lodges adhering to total abstinence could be included. Whether, however, these lodges could be included is a question. Here, again, the number of Masons, as well as in the provinces, where intoxicating drinks are not allowed at the dinner table, others where they are permitted, provided the consumer pays for them, but in the London lodge the federation, every member of every unit must be a pledged abstainer, which, of course, is a different matter. The strength of the federation would be considerably greater than it is if every pledged Masonic abstainer belonged to it, but it includes only a small proportion of the whole.

While on this topic it is, perhaps, worthy of noting that there is in London a lodge composed of food reformers, though not strict vegetarians. No flesh is permitted to grace the menu, but fish is allowed. Here, again, the number of Masons, as well as in the provinces, where intoxicating drinks are not allowed at the dinner table, others where they are permitted, provided the consumer pays for them, but in the London lodge the federation, every member of every unit must be a pledged abstainer, which, of course, is a different matter. The strength of the federation would be considerably greater than it is if every pledged Masonic abstainer belonged to it, but it includes only a small proportion of the whole.

JAMES F. MASON

Printers—Virkotypers

The GLOSSY Kind

WALTER HUNTER COMPANY

1721 Ransstead St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Cummings' Coal Service

Our Service is at your command in selecting the right size coal to be used in heating equipment. We want, on our part, to insure both efficiency and economy to our customers.

SPLENDID VALUES

COATS and DRESSES for STOUT WOMEN

who wear sizes 46½ to 56½

Thirteenth and Sansom

Philadelphia

E. J. CUMMINGS, Inc.

Main Office, 47 N. 18th St.

PHILA. DELPHIA, PA.

Rugs and Carpets

The kind you are looking for and of which you may be justly proud. Woven in our own great Mills and sold in all the leading cities, the Hardwick and Magee Wiltons stand unrivalled.

Of special interest are our personally selected importations of—

Oriental Rugs

Hardwick & Magee Co.

1220 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

What They are saying.

DON SEITZ: "The passion for early publication is responsible for much newspaper weakness, bad writing, and misinformation."

ALFRED NOYES: "As for the current English notion about the Middle West, which was recently described as a 'land of ignorant hicks,' there is only space here to affirm that the Middle West is the very salt of the earth."

ALBERT BIGELOW PAINE: "Joan's name originally was no more Jeanne d'Arc (or Darc) than it was Joan of Arc; it was Jeannette Rome."

GEORGE BERNARD SHAW: "It is sometimes excessively inconvenient to be a celebrity."

COL. GEORGE P. AHERN: "Federal aid in the construction of a strenuous campaign for the export of our (America's) precious remaining construction woods in amounts totaling annually more than 2,000,000,000 feet."

GIFFORD PINCHOT: "The question of a lumber famine is not a distant question. It is with us today."

MRS. W. R. PATTANGAL: "Prohibition at its worst is better than license at its best."

News of Freemasonry

By DUDLEY WRIGHT

Special from Monitor Bureau

London, Dec. 30

THE Federation of Temperance Lodges, which has just held its fourteenth annual gathering, had a most satisfactory report to present. There are now no fewer than 18 different units affiliated to the federation, and it has a wonderful record in the cause of Masonic charity, of which the members are justly proud. It had its genesis 15 years ago, when five Temperance lodges came together and formed the federation. The first of those units was founded 41 years ago, in 1884, by Sir Benjamin Ward Richardson, who also founded the London Temperance Hospital. The lodge was, and is known as the King Solomon. Now there are attached to the federation not only Craft Lodges but also Royal Arch Chapters, Mark Lodges, Knight Templar Preceptories, and Chapters of the Scottish Rite. During the past 15 years, £22,000 has been raised by the units of the federation for the Masonic institutions, toward which the King Solomon Lodge has contributed more than £8000, £5000 of which was collected by one member alone. In addition the lodges have contributed nearly £5000 toward the Masonic Million Memorial Fund and seven out of the eight Craft Lodges have qualified, or are qualifying, as Hall Stone Lodges, while all are Founding Lodges of the new Freemasons Home.

The federation only includes the London units, which is, perhaps, a matter for regret, as the numbers would be considerably increased if provincial lodges adhering to total abstinence could be included. Whether, however, these lodges could be included is a question. Here, again, the number of Masons, as well as in the provinces, where intoxicating drinks are not allowed at the dinner table, others where they are permitted, provided the consumer pays for them, but in the London lodge the federation, every member of every unit must be a pledged abstainer, which, of course, is a different matter. The strength of the federation would be considerably greater than it is if every pledged Masonic abstainer belonged to it, but it includes only a small proportion of the whole.

While on this topic it is, perhaps, worthy of noting that there is in London a lodge composed of food reformers, though not strict vegetarians. No flesh is permitted to grace the menu, but fish is allowed. Here, again, the number of Masons, as well as in the provinces, where intoxicating drinks are not allowed at the dinner table, others where they are permitted, provided the consumer pays for them, but in the London lodge the federation, every member of every unit must be a pledged abstainer, which, of course, is a different matter. The strength of the federation would be considerably greater than it is if every pledged Masonic abstainer belonged to it, but it includes only a small proportion of the whole.

JAMES F. MASON

Printers—Virkotypers

The GLOSSY Kind

WALTER HUNTER COMPANY

1721 Ransstead St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Cummings' Coal Service

Our Service is at your command in selecting the right size coal to be used in heating equipment. We want, on our part, to insure both efficiency and economy to our customers.

SPLENDID VALUES

COATS and DRESSES for STOUT WOMEN

who wear sizes 46½ to 56½

Thirteenth and Sansom

Philadelphia

E. J. CUMMINGS, Inc.

Main Office, 47 N. 18th St.

PHILA. DELPHIA, PA.

Rugs and Carpets

The kind you are looking for and of which you may be justly proud. Woven in our own great Mills and sold in all the leading cities, the Hardwick and Magee Wiltons stand unrivalled.

Of special interest are our personally selected importations of—

Oriental Rugs

Hardwick & Magee Co.

1220 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

their acting ability. When they are lent to "movie" men, a deposit is left for security, and every borrower must leave full data regarding his name and address.

Mr. Coville has had other goats with talent. One little fellow played hero in a "thriller" when he walked about on his hind legs, chasing the mutineers on a ship. The screen efforts of these goats are rewarded, and the money goes into the general fund for new animals.

There are other goats in the menagerie, but they are a nondescript lot, untalented and unknown. Billy and Nanny are in a class by themselves, although they seem unaware of it. From their modest hillside dwelling, they look out upon the passer-by, bobbing their heads in a friendly manner at the children, who are not impressed with their looks, and, in fact, consider them tame specimens in a menagerie that boasts lions and "hippos."

PUNJAB TO KEEP ADULT SCHOOLS

Temporary Night Classes to Prevent a Relapse Into Illiteracy

BOMBAY, Dec. 6 (Special Correspondence)—Adult education has been receiving the serious attention of the educational authorities in the Punjab, where it is regarded as one of the best means for improving the general culture of the masses and removing illiteracy. Their efforts have lately been consolidated, and an organized and comprehensive policy has been formulated by the Punjab Government for the improvement and popularization of adult education.

The Provincial Government has decided to earmark for adult schools a portion of the grants-in-aid awarded to district boards for the maintenance of vernacular schools. It further proposes that besides the adult schools of a permanent and stationary character, there should be temporary night schools to disseminate education in as wide an area as possible.

In the case of boys, adults are in danger of relapsing into illiteracy after leaving school, unless measures are taken to counteract this tendency. To meet this problem, the Government will foster and sustain the interest of the adult scholar in education, and will encourage him to pursue his studies in subjects which interest him or which he needs to study, even after he has left school.

By these means the authorities hope to bring to the knowledge of the rural people important achievements in agriculture, in the raising and care of cattle, in the value of co-operation and in the elementary principles of civics, and administration. These measures comprise the establishment of village libraries, the organization of meetings for the reading of pamphlets and journals, the holding of discussions on these readings, and magic lantern lectures on useful and interesting subjects.

GIFTS

BRASS TOASTING FORK \$1.50

Many Designs

Other Useful Gifts in Brass

THE CUT-GLASS SHOP

19 South 15th

Rittenhouse 6715, PHILADELPHIA

GENUINE Colonial Furniture

Photos by Request

Will match or reproduce pieces to meet your individual requirements.

W. J. FRENCH

5665 Windsor Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

Builder of Homes and High Grade Furniture

The Party Shop

"Gifts That Reflect Thought"

113 So. 40th St., Philadelphia

Christmas Greetings to All

Careful attention to mail orders.

THE MAIN LINE BANKING INSTITUTION

Total Resources More Than \$10,000,000.00

THE MERION TITLE and TRUST COMPANY

ARMORE

NARBERTH BALACYNWYD

The Lingerie Shop

Chelton Ave. and Greene St.

Germantown, Pa.

"Fresher by a Day"

At 5 A. M. the cows are milked. At 5 A. M. tomorrow the milk is delivered to your doorstep. Truly a remarkable achievement—made possible by our fleet of glass-lined trucks. All Scott-Powell milk is better, sweeter and

"Fresher by a Day"

45th and Parrish Sts.

Philadelphia

Telephone Preston 1020

SALE OF Frocks and Hats

For Sport and Dressy Wear

Frocks that were \$15.75 to \$130.00 are \$10.75 to \$85.00

Hats that were \$14.50 to \$38.50 are \$5.00, \$7.50 and \$10.00

No Approvals or Exchanges

French Handkerchiefs, Neckties, Underwear and Novelties for Gifts

SCOTT-POWELL "A" MILK

DEWEES

1122-1124 Chestnut Street

PHILADELPHIA

Quality and Standard Famous Over Half a Century

Glen Bogie

the All-Year-Round Frock

No hooks, no eyes, no stretching, no sagging, an adjustable waistline, a patented special weave, no extra price, \$29.50

Exclusively at Dewees

Supplée Ice Cream

"Notice the Flavor"

Special Prices for Social Affairs

SUPPLÉE-WILLS-JONES

PHILADELPHIA

CAMDEN CHESTER ATLANTIC CITY JENKINTOWN

MERCHANTVILLE DARTY OCEAN CITY

SUNSET STORIES

Reddy Fox Plays a Joke on Bruin

AS YOU may remember, Reddy Fox and Bruin, a big brown bear, were great friends. Reddy played jokes on everybody, even on his friend Bruin. So Bruin thought he would take a turn at playing jokes himself. One day early in the winter he told Reddy to wait for him near a tree while he went off to take a nap. Then off trotted Bruin to the deep woods and curled up among some rocks and went to sleep for the winter.

All night long Reddy stood about in the snow waiting for Bruin to come back. He did not know that bears sleep all winter without once waking, but toward morning he remembered that Bruin had once said he would some time play a joke on him that would last for months. Reddy decided that this must be the joke Bruin meant, so he went off in search of breakfast, laughing to himself.

The following spring when Bruin returned he and Reddy were great friends as ever, but Reddy kept trying to think of a big joke to play on Bruin. One as big as the one Bruin had played on him. Or even bigger. For, you see, Reddy is supposed to be the most clever joker in all the woods. So it would not do at all for clumsy big Bruin to outwit him. But no joke he could think of seemed quite so clever as Bruin's joke.

Reddy's den was high on the side of a sunny hill. One morning he was awakened by Bruin's gruff voice calling him to come out and take a walk. Reddy jumped up and shook himself. Then he suddenly thought of a wonderful joke. He laughed to himself and said: "Very well, Friend Bruin, I'll have my breakfast and you just wait for me outside. Enjoy my fine view while you are waiting."

"All right. Take your time," answered Bruin.

The big brown bear waited a long time. He thought Reddy must be eating a very big breakfast, indeed. He began to get hungry, but there was nothing to eat near the den. At last he called out: "Hurry up, Friend Reddy, I am getting hungry."

But there was no answer. Bruin called again. Then he stuck his nose into the entrance of the den. Not a sound! That tricky Reddy Fox! Was he up to another joke, Bruin wondered.

BIRMINGHAM'S NEW FIRMS

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 10 (Special Correspondence)—Three hundred and fifty-seven new concerns, with a total capitalization of \$34,064,375, have been established in Birmingham during 1925, according to the official figures of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce. Exclusive of increases in capital this is by far the best year on record since 1900, and tops the 1924 record of \$6,035,800 by approximately \$28,000,000.

"Ask Your Neighbor"

FAMILY WASH

Ironed, ready to wear.

THE NEW WAY LAUNDRY CO., Inc.

West Phila. Plant Belmont 5161

Germantown Plant Germantown 780

Branches:

Media 1175 Wilmington 733-J

Atlantic City Marine 6534-W

Mitchell Fletcher Co.

Charge Accounts Solicited

January Sale of Canned Vegetables

Twelve Years of Training to Produce Quality Milk

For twelve years we have been teaching Abbots "A" farmers how to produce pure milk. For twelve years we have paid them extra for their constant, particular care—checking that daily care in our laboratories.

Surely you prefer that kind of milk!

Abbots Alderney Dairies

Incorporated

Makers of Abbots Ice Cream and Abbotts—the de luxe Ice Cream

PHILADELPHIA ATLANTIC CITY WILLOW OCEAN CITY PLEASANTVILLE

Abbots "A" MILK

Selected Milk Safeguarded by Science

E. Bradford Clarke Co.

1520 Chestnut St., Philadelphia

Home Made Cakes

Best Quality Cakes, \$3.00 each

20c per slice

Oaten Cookies, 40c per lb.

Lady Fingers, \$1.00 per lb.

Vanilla-Chocolate Nut Cookies, 75c and 90c per lb.

Cinnamon Bun, rich and sticky, 60c per lb.

Bread, Raisin, 40c per lb.

Honey Cake, loaf 40c

Nut Bread, loaf 30c

Strictly Family Grocers for Over 100 Years

There is no richer, fresher milk than our "A" Milk

Supplée Ice Cream

"Notice the Flavor"

Special Prices for Social Affairs

SUPPLÉE-WILLS-JONES

PHILADELPHIA

CAMDEN CHESTER ATLANTIC CITY JENKINTOWN

MERCHANTVILLE DARTY OCEAN CITY

GERMAN MUSEUM ESTABLISHED IN NEW BUILDING

Engines, Mills, Mines, and
Other Exhibits Educate
as Well as Entertain

Munich
Special Correspondence
ONE of the most interesting museums ever built and the largest and most complete of its kind is the German Museum in Munich which was opened last May. The object of this museum is to convey a picture of the development of natural science and technology for historic and educative purposes. The idea originated with Dr. Oskar von Miller who proposed it for the first time at a meeting of the Society of German Engineers in 1903 and ever since has worked for the realization of it. The first collection of objects was exhibited to the public in 1906 in the building of the National Museum in this city; later other rooms in an evacuated barrack were added. Now the museum has a home of its own. Building activity was commenced in 1906, according to the plans of Gabriel von Seidel, but was interrupted by the war.

The German Museum, beautifully situated on a small island of the River Isar on the outskirts of Munich, covers 12,000 square meters and offers a space of about 40,000 square meters for exhibition purposes. There are three stories above ground and two stories in the basement containing the mining section, part of the marine ships section, and a number of workshops. Two of its halls are 13 meters high, while the central hall has a height of 22 meters. A walk once through all rooms covers a distance of about 14 kilometers.

The magnificent building is crowned by three cupolas used for astronomical purposes and a tower 63 meters in height. This tower does not bear the customary clock, but shows on its three dials of five meters diameter each, the indications of a barometer, of a hydrometer, the temperature and the velocity of the wind.

A second building is about to be erected opposite the main entrance which will contain a library and lecture hall. This library, which has been temporarily installed in another building, already comprises 90,000 books on natural science and technology dating from all periods, as well as a collection of technical drawings, historic documents, portraits and photographs.

Gifts From Makers and Collectors
Almost the entire building material and the exhibits are donations. Architects and building companies, iron and steel works and concrete plants took pride in contributing everything that was necessary for the construction of the museum edifice. Machine factories presented the museum with their earliest and latest machines or with costly models of their plants, manufacturers of astronomical instruments donated telescopes, private persons willingly gave valuable specimens from their collections and the Bavarian Academy of Science even presented its entire collection of mathematical and physical instruments.

The museum, however, is not a haphazard compilation of exhibits but is very carefully organized. In most instances each section is a continuation of the preceding department and the exhibits themselves are arranged in historic order or, inasmuch as they represent machinery, in the order of the manufacturing process.

Almost Every Model Works
Almost every exhibit bears a card giving a short explanation. One of the principal features of the museum is that almost every model can be worked either by the visitor himself or by an attendant. In the electrical section, for instance, the visitor after reading the explanations of the terms voltage, ampere, etc., need only press one or two buttons or move a rheostat and various meters will immediately show what he has just read. In this way school children can acquaint themselves with the fundamentals of electricity, acoustics, optics, etc., and in a few minutes, by personal experiments, learn what would otherwise take many hours of study.

Another very helpful feature is that the attendants in the various sections are experts on the subjects of the exhibits under their care. The educative value of this can be seen from a small example which was related to his writer by the attendant of the paper section. A few days ago, he said, a workman from a paper factory had visited his department and had closely studied the exhibits. On leaving he told the attendant that, although he had worked almost all his life in a paper mill, he had never known the various stages of the production of paper until he had visited the museum.

The Marvelous Planetarium
Decidedly the most interesting exhibit in the museum is the planetarium which may be described as one of the most marvelous apparatus ever constructed. The visitor enters a darkened room and sees all the stars of the northern hemisphere and the sun and the moon moving across the dark sky of night. The sun is a large round shining disk rising and setting, traversing the sky either close to the horizon, or approaching the zenith according to whether it is

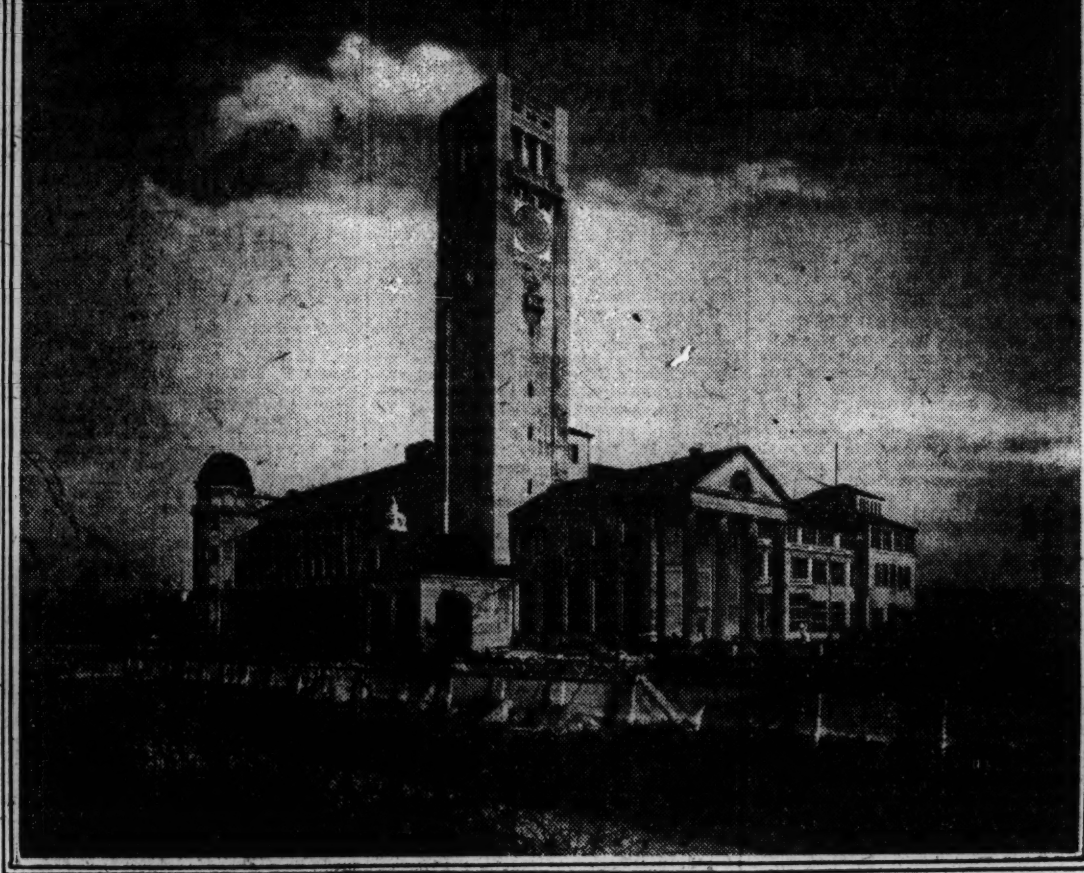
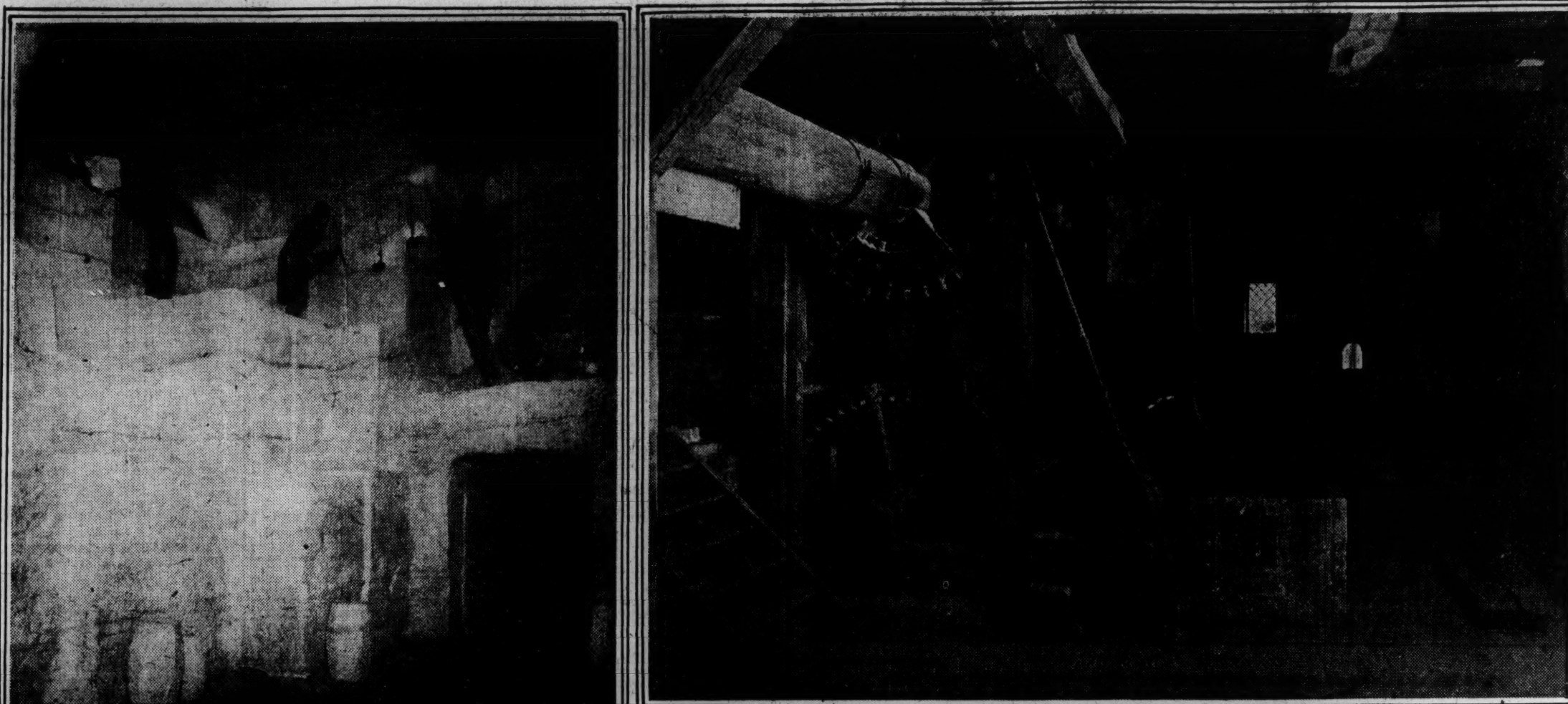
a winter or summer sun. The moon is seen passing through its various phases from new moon to full moon and vice versa thereby changing its position to the sun; the Milky Way is a bright nebulous strip across the sky while the planet Mars glows in a dull red. All the well-known constellations of stars can be detected and it is fascinating to watch them rise at the horizon and swiftly pass through the sky only to disappear on the other side, while in the meantime the planets continually change their positions among the other stars. The cupola of the room has a diameter of 10 meters and the horizon bearing the silhouettes of Munich's houses and churches is two meters above the ground. The stars and planets are thrown on the cupola by numerous small projectors fitted in one apparatus. Altogether 4500 fixed stars are projected, besides the sun, the moon, the Milky Way and the planets Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter and Saturn. The construction of the projectors of the planets was in so far difficult as the exact movement of these stars had to be copied. The production of the moon was no easy task. Both problems, however, were solved satisfactorily.

The speed of the apparatus permits the passing of a day in 4 1/2 minutes, in two minutes, or in 50 seconds. A special device permits the sun to remain in the position it reaches while only the planets move, whereby they can be clearly seen revolving round the sun which, of course, moves in a circle down between the horizon and the zenith of the sky in accordance with the seasons. The Zeiss Company, which built this apparatus, is now producing a second one which will be fitted with devices permitting life-size imitation of a journey of a hundred years ago with two huge pairs of bellows driven by a water wheel the axle of which is a crudely cut tree trunk. The visitor now soon comes to one of the largest halls in the museum, that devoted to engines. Here everything in this line is exhibited from an original wooden cogged wheel of a windmill of the eighteenth century, with a diameter of about three meters, to modern turbines and gasoline engines. Thus ample opportunity is offered for interesting comparisons, showing for instance that a steam engine of 1000 horsepower built in 1883 has the same size of a steam engine of only 40 horsepower built in 1841 and that a turbine in an electric power plant together with its electric generator needs about one-third of the space of a modern, fast-running steam engine.

Development of the Bicycle
In another room one of the first gas engines built by Otto in 1867 is shown side by side with the first Diesel engine and the first Holzwarth gas turbine. The visitor then passes into the traffic section. Interesting is the first bicycle, invented by Von Drais in 1817, who used it for the support of the body, keeping his feet on the ground. A bicycle built in 1850 already shows pedals which were, however, fixed directly to the front wheel, the diameter of which was gradually increased in order to obtain a greater speed, ultimately resulting in the high wheel. A bicycle built in 1890 is equipped with one of Daimler's first pairs of tires. In an adjoining room the first gasoline automobile, built by the German Daimler in 1885, is shown. It is an ordinary carriage with the engine placed between the legs of the two passengers riding on the back seat.

Early Engines at Work
Another interesting exhibit in the German Museum is an exact replica of James Watt's first steam engine, exhibited in the Kensington Museum in London. It can be set in motion by an electric motor giving the visitor an idea of how the various parts worked. There is also an exact copy of Stephenson's first railway engine, "Puffing Billy," the original of which is also exhibited in the Kensington Museum. This engine has been tried out on two occasions under the same conditions as in Stephenson's time. After having accumulated sufficient steam this copy of "Puffing Billy" attained a speed of from eight to ten kilometers an hour producing a drawing power of 675 kilograms. These results were communicated to the English authorities. In the museum the engine is operated by compressed air and is probably the only "Puffing Billy" in the world shown in no proportion to its smallness and usually gives the visitors a start. In making a tour of the exhibition the visitor first enters a room in which the earth's formations are explained by a number of models, paintings, and a collection of every

New German Museum in Munich Pictures Development of Natural Science and Technology With Workable Models



Upper Left: Interior of a Salt Mine, as shown in the Mining Section of the Museum.
Upper Right: Seventeenth Century Paper Mill Transferred From Hainberg, Germany, to the Museum and Exhibited in the Paper Section.
Lower Left: Tower of the Museum, With Dials on Which Are Shown the Indications of the Barometer, Hydrometer, Thermometer, Anemometer.
Lower Right: The German Museum, Built on a Small Island in the River Isar, on the Outskirts of Munich.

known mineral. The next section through which he passes, or rather into which he descends by a real mine elevator from the Ruhr, is devoted to mining. Here he must squeeze through narrow passages such as are encountered in mines. In this manner he passes through exact copies of coal, ore, salt, potash, lignite and other mines.

Next to follow is the foundry section where there is an interesting life-size imitation of a foundry of a hundred years ago with two huge pairs of bellows driven by a water wheel the axle of which is a crudely cut tree trunk. The visitor now soon comes to one of the largest halls in the museum, that devoted to engines. Here everything in this line is exhibited from an original wooden cogged wheel of a windmill of the eighteenth century, with a diameter of about three meters, to modern turbines and gasoline engines. Thus ample opportunity is offered for interesting comparisons, showing for instance that a steam engine of 1000 horsepower built in 1883 has the same size of a steam engine of only 40 horsepower built in 1841 and that a turbine in an electric power plant together with its electric generator needs about one-third of the space of a modern, fast-running steam engine.

Development of the Bicycle
In another room one of the first gas engines built by Otto in 1867 is shown side by side with the first Diesel engine and the first Holzwarth gas turbine. The visitor then passes into the traffic section. Interesting is the first bicycle, invented by Von Drais in 1817, who used it for the support of the body, keeping his feet on the ground. A bicycle built in 1850 already shows pedals which were, however, fixed directly to the front wheel, the diameter of which was gradually increased in order to obtain a greater speed, ultimately resulting in the high wheel. A bicycle built in 1890 is equipped with one of Daimler's first pairs of tires. In an adjoining room the first gasoline automobile, built by the German Daimler in 1885, is shown. It is an ordinary carriage with the engine placed between the legs of the two passengers riding on the back seat.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER
PHILADELPHIA
3000 Men's and Boys' "P-Q-A" Union Suits
In the Sale at One-Third Less Than Regular Prices

All first quality, new and perfect goods from one of the foremost knitting mills—a grade of garments known to thousands of our customers for dependability and service. Expertly cut to fit with the utmost comfort, roomy but not bulky, and tailored in finish with flat-lock seams.

At \$1.85 } Men's "P-Q-A" Union Suits of gray ribbed cotton in a good heavy weight for winter wearing.
Men's "P-Q-A" Union Suits in an excellent grade of } At \$2.35
heavy-weight ribbed wool-and-cotton.
At \$3.00 } Men's "P-Q-A" Ribbed Union Suits of part wool in a medium weight, both ankle and stout lengths.
Boys' "P-Q-A" Cotton Union Suits, random ribbed, with } At \$1.25
long sleeves and in knee length.
At \$1.65 } Boys' "P-Q-A" Ribbed Union Suits, part-wool, gray with long sleeves and in ankle length.

Strawbridge & Clothier—East Store, Eighth Street; and Aisle 4, Centre Telephone Walnut 7100, then ask for Extension A

MT. ISA LIKENED TO BROKEN HILL

Experts Claim It Will Out-
rival Mines Famous for
Over 40 Years

BRISBANE, Queensl., Dec. 12 (Special Correspondence)—The Queensland Parliament has approved of the construction of a railway to Mt. Isa which it is believed will, in the near future, become one of the greatest producers of silver, lead and zinc among the mining fields of the world. On the strength of expert reports it is claimed that Mt. Isa will out-rival Broken Hill in New South Wales, which has been world famous for over 40 years and now has a population of 30,000.

According to the Queensland Government geologist, the productive area of Mt. Isa is greater than that of Broken Hill, which is said to contain the greatest silver-lead lode in the world, while assays have shown that the ore, on the average, is richer in mineral. Furthermore, the Government geologist's estimate of the life of the Mt. Isa mineral field is approximately a century.

The Mt. Isa Mines, Ltd., and the Mt. Isa Proprietary Silver Lead, Ltd., the two principal companies on the field, already have spent £120,000 on developmental work. By an agreement entered into with the Queensland Government the same two companies undertake to spend £150,000 and £50,000 respectively on the further development of the field on or before the railway is completed; also similar amounts, in each instance, upon water conservation and upon machinery and plant, within six months after the opening of the railway for public traffic.

T. M. Owen, one of America's leading experts in metallurgy and mining engineering, recently spent some weeks at Mt. Isa inspecting the various ore bodies, with a view to advising the management as to the most suitable methods of metallurgical treatment to be adopted.

QUEBEC DEVELOPING ITS HORSEPOWER

QUEBEC, Jan. 4 (Special Correspondence)—Quebec led the Canadian provinces in the installation of new hydropower last year, with an increase of 342,000 horsepower, compared with 199,750 in Ontario and 58,984 in British Columbia. At the beginning of this year Canada had a total hydro development of 4,285,453 h. p., the total installation in Ontario being 1,784,932 h. p., in Quebec 1,746,406, in British Columbia 414,706 h. p. The principal development in Quebec was that of the Duke-Price Power Company, on the Saguenay, with an initial installation of 38,000 h. p., which is expected to be brought to 480,000 next month.

ment of almost every instrument through the ages is shown by various original exhibits. Rows of pianos, for instance, show the development of this instrument from the clavichord invented by Johann Weiss in 1702 in which the wires are struck by the keys themselves, and the spinet in which a goose-quill pulls the wires to the pianos with hammers first built in 1749, up to modern concert grands and organs. An original piano, built by Bartolommeo Cristofori, the inventor of the hammer, is shown, also a traveling piano used in Mozart's time (1805), and a grand piano that belonged to the Empress Catherine of Russia.

Adjoining the musical section is the chemical section where several rooms are exact replicas of chemical laboratories of various centuries. The only chemicals used in a laboratory of the sixteenth century, a notice says, were turpentine oil, spirits of wine, sugar, and carbonate of ammonia. In another room one specimen of every known chemical element is shown, while 600 of the 4000 by-products from coal tar are shown in so many glasses.

of paper daily, while in an adjoining room there is a model of a paper machine the original of which can produce in a minute 150 meters of paper 3 1/2 meters broad. Interesting collections of samples show the various kinds of paper that the different sorts of rags and timber produce. The next section is devoted to printing. The way in which Gutenberg invented the movable types is explained, and an original page of one of his Bibles is on view. The most modern linotype machines are shown, which were invented by a German watchmaker by the name of Mergenthaler who emigrated to America.

Haeckel's first watches, which he constructed in 1830 in Nuremberg, and which owing to their egg shape were called Nuremberger Eier (Nuremberg Eggs), are exhibited among other specimens of watches and clocks in the department for measuring instruments. Models of stage settings in the mathematical section show the progress which followed the employment of the laws of perspective on the stage. These were first used for the stage by the Italian Peruzzi at the close of the fifteenth century in Rome.

In the section "Physics" the original hemispheres of Guericke, known as the Magdeburg hemispheres, are exhibited with which he showed in the seventeenth century for the first time the existence of atmospheric pressure. In the electrical section are seen several original apparatus that Heinrich Hertz used in his experiments with electric waves which led to the invention of wireless telegraphy.

Everyone Plays the Instruments
Next follows the musical section which can be heard afar off, since everyone is permitted to play the instruments himself. Here the develop-

A More Exquisite
English Primrose



A Glorious New Strain for American Gardens

Have you a moist or partly shaded spot to fill in the rock garden, along the walls, or in the perennial borders? Primroses will be just the thing—real hardy English Primroses—the primroses of song and story that bloom forth in such bright and charming colors with the earliest Spring flowers.

Elliott's New Giant-Flowered Polyanthus are a hybrid strain which preserve all the charm of the old English primroses with the addition of unusual size, an amazing wealth of beautiful colors and art shades, and some special quality of hardiness and vigor that makes them grow to perfection under American conditions. The plants are sturdy and compact in growth, carrying flower clusters of immense size. Easy to grow; hardy, blooming year after year; a real acquisition, welcomed by every lover of fine gardens. (Rare. Packets, 50 cts. each.)

Three Other Elliott Specialties for Flower Lovers

Shirley Foxgloves. This magnificent strain, growing 5 to 7 feet tall, with massive flower spikes 3 and 4 feet long, created a sensation with the gardeners who were privileged to grow it last season. The bell-like blossoms range from white to dark rose, handsomely marked with maroon and chocolate. Hardy perennial, blooming from June to Fall. Seed still very scarce. (Packets, 25 cts. each.)

Balcony Blue Petunias. Although first introduced to American gardens by Elliott several years ago, the popularity of this unique strain of Petunias grows amazingly. There never has been enough seed of the true blue type to supply the demand. Luxuriant plants, bearing all summer long big, velvety flowers of true indigo-blue color rarely found in such purity and intensity in Nature. (Packets, 25 cts. each.)

Elliott's Sweet-Scented Lupines. Another sensation among flower connoisseurs, surpassing all other perennial Lupines in vigor of bloom and wealth of soft and lovely color, with the added new quality of delightful fragrance. Ideal for beds and borders, and for cutting. (Packets 50 cts. each.)

Special Offer
One full-sized packet of Elliott's New Giant Primroses, with a packet each of the three other Elliott flower specialties described above—

\$1.25

Postpaid at this special price as long as they last. Please order early. Elliott's Garden Book for 1926 is bigger, more complete and more helpful than ever before. It describes hundreds of flower specialties and exclusive introductions for the out-of-the-ordinary garden, with a section devoted to the choicest garden vegetables. The edition is limited. Write for your copy today.

Elliott Nursery Company
626 Magee Bldg. Pittsburgh, Pa.



BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations
Chestnut at Thirteenth PHILADELPHIA

NOW IN PROGRESS

Year-End Clearance

In Every Department Throughout the Store

NOW IN PROGRESS

Annual January

WHITE SALE

Silk and Batiste Lingerie, Corsets, Negligees

NOW IN PROGRESS

Annual January

SALE OF FURS

Our Entire Stock of Fine Furs Greatly Reduced

is
ed in

BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Where the Trouble Started

The Romantic '90s, by Richard Le Gallienne. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. \$2.50 net.

IT IS no little satisfaction to those of us who knew the '90s to find them rapidly blossoming, at the hands of the critics, into a great period of artistic achievement. Even if we suspected at the time that we were participating in a decade of unusual distinction, we presumably curbed our optimism with the thought that the reputation of an age must have time to mature. It can hardly have occurred to us that in 25 years the glory of the '90s would be proclaimed. Yet the chorus of acclaim is becoming unmistakable, and on all sides we see the "glorious," the "pregnant" and the "mantic" '90s being rounded off into one of the great ages of art and letters.

Mr. Le Gallienne, who may be identified as much with our modern age of enlightenment as with the '90s themselves, should, if anyone, speak with authority. His triple rôle of poet, publisher's reader and literary reviewer brought him an acquaintance, such as few have enjoyed, with both masters and masterpieces of the '90s. And when he, in a delightfully informal way, takes us round for a brief but intimate glimpse of each of his illustrious friends, we must confess that it is a wonderful assemblage—a wonderful age.

Glants in the Background
We have "on the heights in the background," some heroic giants still abroad—Spencer, Tennyson, Meredith; then, milder and more accessible, the backbone of the decade—Andrew Lang, Austin Dobson, "Fiona Macleod," Walter Pater, Edmund Gosse and many another, and lastly names associated with the break of a new age—Swinburne, Stevenson, Morris and—yesterday and more revolutionary—John Galsworthy, John Galsworthy, Stephen Phillips, Ernest Dowson, Aubrey Beardsley, the whole period being seasoned with a running comment of sprightly epigram by Oscar Wilde or equally sprightly cartoon by "Max."

Picturesque and most difficult to handle were the giants, Herbert Spencer, for example, could not be contradicted. Failure to observe this rule caused the editor to slip on his ear-pads and often to show signs of collapse. On one occasion Frederick Harrison, the "Positivist," found himself sitting next to the philosopher at George Bernard Shaw's breakfast table and ventured to express opinions with which Spencer did not agree. The ear-pads were at once applied, but Spencer had to be lifted out of his chair and sent home in a hansom cab.

Handled With Care
Tennyson could not brook criticism. He was once guest at a distinguished luncheon gathering, and, ignoring his surroundings, was spending his time before lunch was announced looking through the new books on the table. Unhappily he lighted on a book by Churton Collins, which alluded to the poet's borrowings from the classics. Tennyson "glared at it with infuriated eyes," then "came to the table, and said, 'My dear, I am sorry to hear that you are going.' Without a word, they left the house and the poet went straight home to bed.

Meredith also required careful handling. He had taken his literary recognition in literature much to heart. Poetry with him was particularly uncomfortable ground. The author relates how, when lunching with the novelist at Box Hill, he ventured to remind Meredith of an old promise to give him a page of manuscript. "Of course," Mr. Meredith, he said, "I don't expect anything important. I don't expect the manuscript of 'The Egoist'."

"Richard Feverel"—only a little poem. The author saw his mistake too late. The air seemed to grow still as with imminent thunder, and then, with historic sarcasm, he let loose his lightning upon me. Oh, I see... Mark you that! He wants nothing important. Only a little

professional man, sit and discuss how, in the same way, human nature is large is revealed by their different professions.

"The Violet" is a story built on the very slight historical incident in which Catherine the Great ordered a military guard posted to the first view of spring, an incident which the author enlarges into a story of love and duty, a story in which the background was only incidental to the story itself.

In this collection Mr. Allen shows himself as a poet which is not most to be rated as one of the Victorian in that his viewpoint, true and sound though it is, would not be accepted in current life because of the change of mental attitude. And just as the up-to-date viewpoint has changed, so has the modern presentation of it. We no longer use fulsome descriptive phrases. One short adjective serves today where two colorful ones were used a generation or so ago. Mr. Allen has shown his "pe-riod," for his stories are wondrous than we are used to now, his manner more sedate and leisurely, his dialogue courtly to a point that seems in this time almost primitive. And yet it is perhaps this very quality of leisurely worked-out thought that, because of its strangeness, is impressive, that holds the reader, for the book does undoubtedly hold one.

The Bard's Home Town

The Old House of Stratford-Upon-Avon, by H. Edward Forrest. New York: George H. Doran Company. \$3.50.

OLD HOUSES tell their stories, Mr. Forrest assures us, if we learn to understand what they say. Timbers speak of woods near by, additions tell of growing families, and the flinging of floors and partitions across great halls of changing customs. He points out the main indications which show that a house

talented young men, poets, playwrights and artists, who at the same time began to find their way into print through the kindly sponsorship of John Lane of the Bodley Head! We see them too, whether at the home of the Meynells, or at the Rhymers Club, or prowling the London streets at midnight, in perfunctory poetic discussion. How frail and restless and eager and aesthetic! All of them, it seemed, were committing the error which Coventry Patmore found in one of the author's poems: "You live too much on the capital, rather than on the interest, of passion."

Mr. Le Gallienne speaks of them as "sowing the wind of which we may be said to be now reaping the whirlwind." And elsewhere he re-creates the scene of the escape from the deadening thralldom of materialism and outworn conventions, and to life life significantly and, if need be, daringly.

These brilliant, restless young men were the precursors of the modern "freedom" in all forms of art. Their work can scarcely be said to have yet come to fruition. They began the destruction of the old edifice, but the pattern of the new is still to take shape. Surely yet we wait whether to call them builders or breakers. Can we really determine the significance of the '90s until this is established?

How different was the group of

As It Is, As It Was, As It May Be

The Pathway of Peace, by Charles Evans Hughes (Harper, \$4).

The Region Cloud, by Percy Lubbock (Jonathan Cape, 7s. 6d., Scribner, \$2.50).

Elizabethan Lyrics, chosen, edited and arranged by Norman Aulic. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$3.50.

A NEW anthology of Elizabethan lyrics is not exactly a breath-taking event in the history of English poetry, but it has its interest. The first place it helps to emphasize the desire of most-backed lovers of old cadences, like the present reviewer, and in the second place it may interest modern experimenters in verse to find proof here that 350 years ago writers also pursued metrical experimentation with a reckless zest. The difference lies chiefly in our attitude toward novelties in verse forms as practiced then and now. One has an impression that the Elizabethans experimented because they had so much to say, the neo-Georgians because they have so little.

Mr. Aulic's anthology proves the diversity of subjects about which an Elizabethan believed he could make poetry. Love predominates, of course, but there are also lyrics about war, travel and exploration, town and country life, birds, beasts and flowers, religion, classical mythology and local folklore, philosophy, humor, parody and sheer nonsense.

A Nest of Singing Birds
In examining this particular manifestation of Elizabethan versatility, Mr. Aulic hunted through 3000 printed books and 300 manuscripts. England was veritably a "nest of singing birds" in that articulate age. Out of so prodigious an amount of material, Mr. Aulic has selected 100 poems which are printed in his sturdy volume. He has limited his selections to those that lie between the years 1530 and 1620, dates that are by no means arbitrary, since the first major work of Sir Thomas Wyatt, commonly called the "father of modern English verse," and the last, 1620, marks approximately the turn of the tide, when a change in thought, atmosphere and cadence became clearly perceptible.

Many of the poems are old friends "which no familiarity can stale." These are augmented by hitherto unknown pieces gleaned by Mr. Aulic from his voluminous reading. Some of them have never been set up in type since the original edition was printed, and some are so old that they were discovered in old song books and other manuscripts, are probably now printed for the very first time. In this way the editor has performed a service to the student of the history of English poetry.

Lovers of poetry, too, are his debtors, though it must be admitted that these rarely printed verses are in

professional men, sit and discuss how, in the same way, human nature is large is revealed by their different professions.

"The Violet" is a story built on the very slight historical incident in which Catherine the Great ordered a military guard posted to the first view of spring, an incident which the author enlarges into a story of love and duty, a story in which the background was only incidental to the story itself.

In this collection Mr. Allen shows himself as a poet which is not most to be rated as one of the Victorian in that his viewpoint, true and sound though it is, would not be accepted in current life because of the change of mental attitude. And just as the up-to-date viewpoint has changed, so has the modern presentation of it. We no longer use fulsome descriptive phrases. One short adjective serves today where two colorful ones were used a generation or so ago. Mr. Allen has shown his "pe-riod," for his stories are wondrous than we are used to now, his manner more sedate and leisurely, his dialogue courtly to a point that seems in this time almost primitive. And yet it is perhaps this very quality of leisurely worked-out thought that, because of its strangeness, is impressive, that holds the reader, for the book does undoubtedly hold one.

Sells All Other Books
The Bible—we carry it in every language and binding.
Send for Catalog or call at the Massachusetts Bible Society
41 Bromfield St., Boston

Try the Abbott Metal Marker
Practical, Durable
Not a clip marker. Nothing else like it. Sent on approval, postage prepaid, to any one who will agree to use it for at least one week.

SCOTT-ABBOTT MFG. CO.
255 N. Halsted Street, Chicago, Ill.
REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

The Bard's Home Town

The Old House of Stratford-Upon-Avon, by H. Edward Forrest. New York: George H. Doran Company. \$3.50.

OLD HOUSES tell their stories, Mr. Forrest assures us, if we learn to understand what they say. Timbers speak of woods near by, additions tell of growing families, and the flinging of floors and partitions across great halls of changing customs. He points out the main indications which show that a house

talented young men, poets, playwrights and artists, who at the same time began to find their way into print through the kindly sponsorship of John Lane of the Bodley Head! We see them too, whether at the home of the Meynells, or at the Rhymers Club, or prowling the London streets at midnight, in perfunctory poetic discussion. How frail and restless and eager and aesthetic! All of them, it seemed, were committing the error which Coventry Patmore found in one of the author's poems: "You live too much on the capital, rather than on the interest, of passion."

Mr. Le Gallienne speaks of them as "sowing the wind of which we may be said to be now reaping the whirlwind." And elsewhere he re-creates the scene of the escape from the deadening thralldom of materialism and outworn conventions, and to life life significantly and, if need be, daringly.

These brilliant, restless young men were the precursors of the modern "freedom" in all forms of art. Their work can scarcely be said to have yet come to fruition. They began the destruction of the old edifice, but the pattern of the new is still to take shape. Surely yet we wait whether to call them builders or breakers. Can we really determine the significance of the '90s until this is established?

How different was the group of

As It Is, As It Was, As It May Be

The Pathway of Peace, by Charles Evans Hughes (Harper, \$4).

The Region Cloud, by Percy Lubbock (Jonathan Cape, 7s. 6d., Scribner, \$2.50).

Elizabethan Lyrics, chosen, edited and arranged by Norman Aulic. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$3.50.

A NEW anthology of Elizabethan lyrics is not exactly a breath-taking event in the history of English poetry, but it has its interest. The first place it helps to emphasize the desire of most-backed lovers of old cadences, like the present reviewer, and in the second place it may interest modern experimenters in verse to find proof here that 350 years ago writers also pursued metrical experimentation with a reckless zest. The difference lies chiefly in our attitude toward novelties in verse forms as practiced then and now. One has an impression that the Elizabethans experimented because they had so much to say, the neo-Georgians because they have so little.

Mr. Aulic's anthology proves the diversity of subjects about which an Elizabethan believed he could make poetry. Love predominates, of course, but there are also lyrics about war, travel and exploration, town and country life, birds, beasts and flowers, religion, classical mythology and local folklore, philosophy, humor, parody and sheer nonsense.

A Nest of Singing Birds
In examining this particular manifestation of Elizabethan versatility, Mr. Aulic hunted through 3000 printed books and 300 manuscripts. England was veritably a "nest of singing birds" in that articulate age. Out of so prodigious an amount of material, Mr. Aulic has selected 100 poems which are printed in his sturdy volume. He has limited his selections to those that lie between the years 1530 and 1620, dates that are by no means arbitrary, since the first major work of Sir Thomas Wyatt, commonly called the "father of modern English verse," and the last, 1620, marks approximately the turn of the tide, when a change in thought, atmosphere and cadence became clearly perceptible.

Many of the poems are old friends "which no familiarity can stale." These are augmented by hitherto unknown pieces gleaned by Mr. Aulic from his voluminous reading. Some of them have never been set up in type since the original edition was printed, and some are so old that they were discovered in old song books and other manuscripts, are probably now printed for the very first time. In this way the editor has performed a service to the student of the history of English poetry.

Lovers of poetry, too, are his debtors, though it must be admitted that these rarely printed verses are in

professional men, sit and discuss how, in the same way, human nature is large is revealed by their different professions.

"The Violet" is a story built on the very slight historical incident in which Catherine the Great ordered a military guard posted to the first view of spring, an incident which the author enlarges into a story of love and duty, a story in which the background was only incidental to the story itself.

In this collection Mr. Allen shows himself as a poet which is not most to be rated as one of the Victorian in that his viewpoint, true and sound though it is, would not be accepted in current life because of the change of mental attitude. And just as the up-to-date viewpoint has changed, so has the modern presentation of it. We no longer use fulsome descriptive phrases. One short adjective serves today where two colorful ones were used a generation or so ago. Mr. Allen has shown his "pe-riod," for his stories are wondrous than we are used to now, his manner more sedate and leisurely, his dialogue courtly to a point that seems in this time almost primitive. And yet it is perhaps this very quality of leisurely worked-out thought that, because of its strangeness, is impressive, that holds the reader, for the book does undoubtedly hold one.

Sells All Other Books
The Bible—we carry it in every language and binding.
Send for Catalog or call at the Massachusetts Bible Society
41 Bromfield St., Boston

Try the Abbott Metal Marker
Practical, Durable
Not a clip marker. Nothing else like it. Sent on approval, postage prepaid, to any one who will agree to use it for at least one week.

SCOTT-ABBOTT MFG. CO.
255 N. Halsted Street, Chicago, Ill.
REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

The Bard's Home Town

The Old House of Stratford-Upon-Avon, by H. Edward Forrest. New York: George H. Doran Company. \$3.50.

OLD HOUSES tell their stories, Mr. Forrest assures us, if we learn to understand what they say. Timbers speak of woods near by, additions tell of growing families, and the flinging of floors and partitions across great halls of changing customs. He points out the main indications which show that a house

talented young men, poets, playwrights and artists, who at the same time began to find their way into print through the kindly sponsorship of John Lane of the Bodley Head! We see them too, whether at the home of the Meynells, or at the Rhymers Club, or prowling the London streets at midnight, in perfunctory poetic discussion. How frail and restless and eager and aesthetic! All of them, it seemed, were committing the error which Coventry Patmore found in one of the author's poems: "You live too much on the capital, rather than on the interest, of passion."

Mr. Le Gallienne speaks of them as "sowing the wind of which we may be said to be now reaping the whirlwind." And elsewhere he re-creates the scene of the escape from the deadening thralldom of materialism and outworn conventions, and to life life significantly and, if need be, daringly.

These brilliant, restless young men were the precursors of the modern "freedom" in all forms of art. Their work can scarcely be said to have yet come to fruition. They began the destruction of the old edifice, but the pattern of the new is still to take shape. Surely yet we wait whether to call them builders or breakers. Can we really determine the significance of the '90s until this is established?

How different was the group of

As It Is, As It Was, As It May Be

The Pathway of Peace, by Charles Evans Hughes (Harper, \$4).

The Region Cloud, by Percy Lubbock (Jonathan Cape, 7s. 6d., Scribner, \$2.50).

Elizabethan Lyrics, chosen, edited and arranged by Norman Aulic. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$3.50.

A NEW anthology of Elizabethan lyrics is not exactly a breath-taking event in the history of English poetry, but it has its interest. The first place it helps to emphasize the desire of most-backed lovers of old cadences, like the present reviewer, and in the second place it may interest modern experimenters in verse to find proof here that 350 years ago writers also pursued metrical experimentation with a reckless zest. The difference lies chiefly in our attitude toward novelties in verse forms as practiced then and now. One has an impression that the Elizabethans experimented because they had so much to say, the neo-Georgians because they have so little.

Mr. Aulic's anthology proves the diversity of subjects about which an Elizabethan believed he could make poetry. Love predominates, of course, but there are also lyrics about war, travel and exploration, town and country life, birds, beasts and flowers, religion, classical mythology and local folklore, philosophy, humor, parody and sheer nonsense.

A Nest of Singing Birds
In examining this particular manifestation of Elizabethan versatility, Mr. Aulic hunted through 3000 printed books and 300 manuscripts. England was veritably a "nest of singing birds" in that articulate age. Out of so prodigious an amount of material, Mr. Aulic has selected 100 poems which are printed in his sturdy volume. He has limited his selections to those that lie between the years 1530 and 1620, dates that are by no means arbitrary, since the first major work of Sir Thomas Wyatt, commonly called the "father of modern English verse," and the last, 1620, marks approximately the turn of the tide, when a change in thought, atmosphere and cadence became clearly perceptible.

Many of the poems are old friends "which no familiarity can stale." These are augmented by hitherto unknown pieces gleaned by Mr. Aulic from his voluminous reading. Some of them have never been set up in type since the original edition was printed, and some are so old that they were discovered in old song books and other manuscripts, are probably now printed for the very first time. In this way the editor has performed a service to the student of the history of English poetry.

Lovers of poetry, too, are his debtors, though it must be admitted that these rarely printed verses are in

professional men, sit and discuss how, in the same way, human nature is large is revealed by their different professions.

"The Violet" is a story built on the very slight historical incident in which Catherine the Great ordered a military guard posted to the first view of spring, an incident which the author enlarges into a story of love and duty, a story in which the background was only incidental to the story itself.

In this collection Mr. Allen shows himself as a poet which is not most to be rated as one of the Victorian in that his viewpoint, true and sound though it is, would not be accepted in current life because of the change of mental attitude. And just as the up-to-date viewpoint has changed, so has the modern presentation of it. We no longer use fulsome descriptive phrases. One short adjective serves today where two colorful ones were used a generation or so ago. Mr. Allen has shown his "pe-riod," for his stories are wondrous than we are used to now, his manner more sedate and leisurely, his dialogue courtly to a point that seems in this time almost primitive. And yet it is perhaps this very quality of leisurely worked-out thought that, because of its strangeness, is impressive, that holds the reader, for the book does undoubtedly hold one.

Sells All Other Books
The Bible—we carry it in every language and binding.
Send for Catalog or call at the Massachusetts Bible Society
41 Bromfield St., Boston

Try the Abbott Metal Marker
Practical, Durable
Not a clip marker. Nothing else like it. Sent on approval, postage prepaid, to any one who will agree to use it for at least one week.

SCOTT-ABBOTT MFG. CO.
255 N. Halsted Street, Chicago, Ill.
REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

The Bard's Home Town

The Old House of Stratford-Upon-Avon, by H. Edward Forrest. New York: George H. Doran Company. \$3.50.

OLD HOUSES tell their stories, Mr. Forrest assures us, if we learn to understand what they say. Timbers speak of woods near by, additions tell of growing families, and the flinging of floors and partitions across great halls of changing customs. He points out the main indications which show that a house

talented young men, poets, playwrights and artists, who at the same time began to find their way into print through the kindly sponsorship of John Lane of the Bodley Head! We see them too, whether at the home of the Meynells, or at the Rhymers Club, or prowling the London streets at midnight, in perfunctory poetic discussion. How frail and restless and eager and aesthetic! All of them, it seemed, were committing the error which Coventry Patmore found in one of the author's poems: "You live too much on the capital, rather than on the interest, of passion."

Mr. Le Gallienne speaks of them as "sowing the wind of which we may be said to be now reaping the whirlwind." And elsewhere he re-creates the scene of the escape from the deadening thralldom of materialism and outworn conventions, and to life life significantly and, if need be, daringly.

These brilliant, restless young men were the precursors of the modern "freedom" in all forms of art. Their work can scarcely be said to have yet come to fruition. They began the destruction of the old edifice, but the pattern of the new is still to take shape. Surely yet we wait whether to call them builders or breakers. Can we really determine the significance of the '90s until this is established?

How different was the group of

As It Is, As It Was, As It May Be

The Pathway of Peace, by Charles Evans Hughes (Harper, \$4).

The Region Cloud, by Percy Lubbock (Jonathan Cape, 7s. 6d., Scribner, \$2.50).

Elizabethan Lyrics, chosen, edited and arranged by Norman Aulic. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$3.50.

A NEW anthology of Elizabethan lyrics is not exactly a breath-taking event in the history of English poetry, but it has its interest. The first place it helps to emphasize the desire of most-backed lovers of old cadences, like the present reviewer, and in the second place it may interest modern experimenters in verse to find proof here that 350 years ago writers also pursued metrical experimentation with a reckless zest. The difference lies chiefly in our attitude toward novelties in verse forms as practiced then and now. One has an impression that the Elizabethans experimented because they had so much to say, the neo-Georgians because they have so little.

Mr. Aulic's anthology proves the diversity of subjects about which an Elizabethan believed he could make poetry. Love predominates, of course, but there are also lyrics about war, travel and exploration, town and country life, birds, beasts and flowers, religion, classical mythology and local folklore, philosophy, humor, parody and sheer nonsense.

A Nest of Singing Birds
In examining this particular manifestation of Elizabethan versatility, Mr. Aulic hunted through 3000 printed books and 300 manuscripts. England was veritably a "nest of singing birds" in that articulate age. Out of so prodigious an amount of material, Mr. Aulic has selected 100 poems which are printed in his sturdy volume. He has limited his selections to those that lie between the years 1530 and 1620, dates that are by no means arbitrary, since the first major work of Sir Thomas Wyatt, commonly called the "father of modern English verse," and the last, 1620, marks approximately the turn of the tide, when a change in thought, atmosphere and cadence became clearly perceptible.

Many of the poems are old friends "which no familiarity can stale." These are augmented by hitherto unknown pieces gleaned by Mr. Aulic from his voluminous reading. Some of them have never been set up in type since the original edition was printed, and some are so old that they were discovered in old song books and other manuscripts, are probably now printed for the very first time. In this way the editor has performed a service to the student of the history of English poetry.

Lovers of poetry, too, are his debtors, though it must be admitted that these rarely printed verses are in

professional men, sit and discuss how, in the same way, human nature is large is revealed by their different professions.

"The Violet" is a story built on the very slight historical incident in which Catherine the Great ordered a military guard posted to the first view of spring, an incident which the author enlarges into a story of love and duty, a story in which the background was only incidental to the story itself.

In this collection Mr. Allen shows himself as a poet which is not most to be rated as one of the Victorian in that his viewpoint, true and sound though it is, would not be accepted in current life because of the change of mental attitude. And just as the up-to-date viewpoint has changed, so has the modern presentation of it. We no longer use fulsome descriptive phrases. One short adjective serves today where two colorful ones were used a generation or so ago. Mr. Allen has shown his "pe-riod," for his stories are wondrous than we are used to now, his manner more sedate and leisurely, his dialogue courtly to a point that seems in this time almost primitive. And yet it is perhaps this very quality of leisurely worked-out thought that, because of its strangeness, is impressive, that holds the reader, for the book does undoubtedly hold one.

Sells All Other Books
The Bible—we carry it in every language and binding.
Send for Catalog or call at the Massachusetts Bible Society
41 Bromfield St., Boston

Try the Abbott Metal Marker
Practical, Durable
Not a clip marker. Nothing else like it. Sent on approval, postage prepaid, to any one who will agree to use it for at least one week.

SCOTT-ABBOTT MFG. CO.
255 N. Halsted Street, Chicago, Ill.
REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

The Bard's Home Town

The Old House of Stratford-Upon-Avon, by H. Edward Forrest. New York: George H. Doran Company. \$3.50.

OLD HOUSES tell their stories, Mr. Forrest assures us, if we learn to understand what they say. Timbers speak of woods near by, additions tell of growing families, and the flinging of floors and partitions across great halls of changing customs. He points out the main indications which show that a house

talented young men, poets, playwrights and artists, who at the same time began to find their way into print through the kindly sponsorship of John Lane of the Bodley Head! We see them too, whether at the home of the Meynells, or at the Rhymers Club, or prowling the London streets at midnight, in perfunctory poetic discussion. How frail and restless and eager and aesthetic! All of them, it seemed, were committing the error which Coventry Patmore found in one of the author's poems: "You live too much on the capital, rather than on the interest, of passion."

Mr. Le Gallienne speaks of them as "sowing the wind of which we may be said to be now reaping the whirlwind." And elsewhere he re-creates the scene of the escape from the deadening thralldom of materialism and outworn conventions, and to life life significantly and, if need be, daringly.

These brilliant, restless young men were the precursors of the modern "freedom" in all forms of art. Their work can scarcely be said to have yet come to fruition. They began the destruction of the old edifice, but the pattern of the new is still to take shape. Surely yet we wait whether to call them builders or breakers. Can we really determine the significance of the '90s until this is established?

How different was the group of

As It Is, As It Was, As It May Be

The Pathway of Peace, by Charles Evans Hughes (Harper, \$4).

The Region Cloud, by Percy Lubbock (Jonathan Cape, 7s. 6d., Scribner, \$2.50).

Elizabethan Lyrics, chosen, edited and arranged by Norman Aulic. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$3.50.

A NEW anthology of Elizabethan lyrics is not exactly a breath-taking event in the history of English poetry, but it has its interest. The first place it helps to emphasize the desire of most-backed lovers of old cadences, like the present reviewer, and in the second place it may interest modern experimenters in verse to find proof here that 350 years ago writers also pursued metrical experimentation with a reckless zest. The difference lies chiefly in our attitude toward novelties in verse forms as practiced then and now. One has an impression that the Elizabethans experimented because they had so much to say, the neo-Georgians because they have so little.

Mr. Aulic's anthology proves the diversity of subjects about which an Elizabethan believed he could make poetry. Love predominates, of course, but there are also lyrics about war, travel and exploration, town and country life, birds, beasts and flowers, religion, classical mythology and local folklore, philosophy, humor, parody and sheer nonsense.

A Nest of Singing Birds
In examining this particular manifestation of Elizabethan versatility, Mr. Aulic hunted through 3000 printed books and 300 manuscripts. England was veritably a "nest of singing birds" in that articulate age. Out of so prodigious an amount of material, Mr. Aulic has selected 100 poems which are printed in his sturdy volume. He has limited his selections to those that lie between the years 1530 and 1620, dates that are by no means arbitrary, since the first major work of Sir Thomas Wyatt, commonly called the "father of modern English verse," and the last, 1620, marks approximately the turn of the tide, when a change in thought, atmosphere and cadence became clearly perceptible.

Many of the poems are old friends "which no familiarity can stale." These are augmented by hitherto unknown pieces gleaned by Mr. Aulic from his voluminous reading. Some of them have never been set up in type since the original edition was printed, and some are so old that they were discovered in old song books and other manuscripts, are probably now printed for the very first time. In this way the editor has performed a service to the student of the history of English poetry.

Lovers of poetry, too, are his debtors, though it must be admitted that these rarely printed verses are in

professional men, sit and discuss how, in the same way, human nature is large is revealed by their different professions.

"The Violet" is a story built on the very slight historical incident in which Catherine the Great ordered a military guard posted to the first view of spring, an incident which the author enlarges into a story of love and duty, a story in which the background was only incidental to the story itself.

In this collection Mr. Allen shows himself as a poet which is not most to be rated as one of the Victorian in that his viewpoint, true and sound though it is, would not be accepted in current life because of the change of mental attitude. And just as the up-to-date viewpoint has changed, so has the modern presentation of it. We no longer use fulsome descriptive phrases. One short adjective serves today where two colorful ones were used a generation or so ago. Mr. Allen has shown his "pe-riod," for his stories are wondrous than we are used to now, his manner more sedate and leisurely, his dialogue courtly to a point that seems in this time almost primitive. And yet it is perhaps this very quality of leisurely worked-out thought that, because of its strangeness, is impressive, that holds the reader, for the book does undoubtedly hold one.

Sells All Other Books
The Bible—we carry it in every language and binding.
Send for Catalog or call at the Massachusetts Bible Society
41 Bromfield St., Boston

Try the Abbott Metal Marker
Practical, Durable
Not a clip marker. Nothing else like it. Sent on approval, postage prepaid, to

THE HOME FORUM

The Eighteenth Century Grotto

DURING Queen Anne's reign, that amusing period of literary affectations and aesthetic poses, there was a fad for erecting or excavating grottoes—little artificial caves let into banks or hills and furnished romantically, rustically, or austere, as might suit the taste of the owner. Addison notices the taste in the Spectator, and suggests that the ornamentation of grottoes is a work at which ladies "of a poetical genius" can produce the most happy results. "I know a lady," says he, "who has a very beautiful one, composed by herself, nor is there one shell in it that is not stuck up by her own hands"; and he adds some playful lines addressed to the lady in question, whom he calls Calypso.

The grottoes were usually lined with pebbles and shells, in which pretty pebbles and iridescent shells, and even pieces of looking-glass, were embedded in geometric designs.

Each checker'd pebble, and each shining shell, So well proportioned, and dispos'd so well, Surprising lustre from thy thought receive, Assuming beauties more than Nature gave.

To her, their various shapes and glossy hue, Their curious symmetry they owe to you.

Dr. Johnson, in his "Lives of the Poets," remarks dryly that "a grotto is not often the wish or pleasure of an Englishman, who had more frequent need to solicit than exclude the sun"; but by his time the fad had run its course. He goes on to say that Alexander Pope had more reason than most for constructing a grotto because "his excavation was requisite as an entrance to his garden, and, as some men try to be proud of their defects, he extracted an ornament from an inconvenience, and vanity produced a grotto where necessity enforced a passage."

In Queen Anne's time Twickenham was a pretty little village, greatly affected by persons of wealth and distinction who purchased or erected mansions or villas there to which to retire from the whirl of fashionable life in the city; and when Horace Walpole, Kitty Clive, Lady Mary Montagu, and Alexander Pope had all sojourned there for awhile, even royalty was glad to make the journey by barge or coach to Twickenham, as it was then always called.

Pope completed his translation of the "Iliad" in 1718, when he was thirty years old, and found himself some five thousand pounds the richer by the venture. The book was sold by subscription, and in the work of marketing it, Swift was so valiant and successful that with the result the poet was able, as Thackeray says, to "purchase that famous villa at Twickenham which his song and life celebrated, dutifully bringing his old parents to live there, entertaining his friends within its walls, and making occasional visits to London in his little chariot, in which Atterbury compared him to 'Homer in a Nutshell.'"

The little villa or villakin, as Swift called it, was situated at the western end of the village, its garden running down to the bank of the Horace Walpole's equally famous castle, some perhaps fifteen hundred yards to the southwest and Richmond Hill, famous in song and ballad, rose opposite across the river bought the site, but merely leased it, evidently with the privilege of making whatever alterations he wished in the grounds, which covered about five acres. The beautifying of the grounds furnished him a pleasant hobby for years. He laid them out according to the new "natural" taste, with winding paths, plantations, vistas, and shrubbery, and some of the clusters of Lebanon which he planted were a century later reputed to be among the finest in England. He also planted a willow on the water front which was almost as famous for a hundred years as Shakespeare's mulberry tree. It was grown from a twig which formed part of the wrapping of a parcel sent him from Spain and when, in or about 1825, it was finally felled, its wood was made into a multitude of souvenirs, just as was the wood of the Stratford mulberry tree.

Many prints exist of "Pope's villa," but most of them are in a sense spurious. They do not represent the house in which he lived, but either of two subsequent buildings that succeeded it. Mrs. Vernon, whom he mentions in his verses, was a simple little affair, consisting of a central paved hall and two small parlors forming wings, the upstairs rooms being arranged on the same plan. It was here, or in the grotto, that Gay is said to have written the "Beggar's Opera" and Pope most of his later works; and it was here that the great of the century loved to see him out, even though the meals he served were not very good and his temper was always uncertain. In 1807, Lady Howe, a sister of Admiral Lord Howe, purchased the property and in spite of public protest, razed the villa and built a much more pretentious mansion on the grounds. This was in its turn pulled down in 1840 and a third "Pope's villa" was erected by Thomas Young, a merchant. It was a strange medley of various architectural styles, Dutch, Italian, Swiss and Chinese, overlying an Elizabethan half-timbered structure. Both of the houses, of Lady Howe and Mr. Thomas, are constantly pictured as the veritable villa of the poet.

The grotto, which, as Dr. Johnson says, was really a transformed culvert under the road that ran between Twickenham and Strawberry Hill, was the poet's special pride. In an oft-quoted letter, which he wrote to Edward Blount, June 2, 1725, he tells how he has just put the finishing touches to it. It consisted of two passageways, or porches, one toward the river and the other toward the house, and a vaulted room—the grotto proper—in which was a spring of the clearest water that fell in a perpetual rill, that echoed through the cavern day and night. The walls were finished with shells, interspersed with pieces of looking-glass in angular forms; and in the ceiling was a star of looking-glass, and in the center a lamp (of an oblong figure of this alabaster) was hung in the middle, a thousand pointed rays of light glittered, and were reflected over the place. The porch toward the river was a spring of the clearest water that fell in a perpetual rill, that echoed through the cavern day and night. The walls were finished with shells, interspersed with pieces of looking-glass in angular forms; and in the ceiling was a star of looking-glass, and in the center a lamp (of an oblong figure of this alabaster) was hung in the middle, a thousand pointed rays of light glittered, and were reflected over the place. The porch toward the river was a spring of the clearest water that fell in a perpetual rill, that echoed through the cavern day and night. The walls were finished with shells, interspersed with pieces of looking-glass in angular forms; and in the ceiling was a star of looking-glass, and in the center a lamp (of an oblong figure of this alabaster) was hung in the middle, a thousand pointed rays of light glittered, and were reflected over the place.

The grotto had doors which could be closed, and it seems to have had an opening at the top; for Pope says that when the doors were shut the room became a camera obscura on the walls of which all the objects on the river were reflected, "forming a moving picture." When the doors were open, he enjoyed a view in one direction of the water with boats passing by suddenly "and vanishing as through a perspective glass," and, in the other, of his garden and dark groves of trees.

That Pope loved the place is proved by his constantly mentioning it in both prose and verse. Among his "Miscellanies" are some lines in which he boasts that Bollingbroke, Wyndham, Marchmont and the Earl of Peterborough had all sought seclusion there, and adds—

Let such, such only, tread this sacred floor, Who dare to love their country and be poor.

He describes Charles Mordaunt, Earl of Peterborough, famous in the Spanish wars, as happily pruning the vines in the garden and laying out quincunxes in the plantations, and suggests that his patron, St. John, Lord Bolingbroke, found the grotto the best place in which to pursue his thoughts and arrange his plans.

Pope was a peculiar mixture of engaging and disagreeable traits. Few men could be more petty than he, and yet he somehow was able to retain his friends. Swift commended his filial piety and ridiculed his stinginess, calling him "paper-sparing Pope," because the poet wrote his verses on the backs of letters and other stray scraps of paper. He was a merciless opponent in controversy and at the same time a child in his pleasures. He constantly wished to know all the gossip of the fashionable world and stooped to almost any means to obtain it, and yet he seems to have been happiest when away from London among his winding paths and pebbled walks, his cedars and willows, his shells and looking-glass. He loved dogs, and no passage in all his works is finer than his translation of the recognition of Ulysses by the dog Argus in the "Odyssey." When we are shocked by the ill-nature of parts of the "Dunciad" and the "Moral Essays," it is pleasant to turn to the recollection of the grotto, and to imagine the poet seated there, enjoying the vista leading down the "Odyssey" or admiring the scintillations of his looking-glass star, suspended from the ceiling.

So This Is Hoarfrost!

With what sparkling beauty the day dawned, a pale flush of pink creeping over the crystal wonder almost as if that rosy tint felt itself unworthy to touch the exquisite perfection of that marvel of whiteness. All the world was wondrously clad in hoarfrost. Clad? Was it clad in it or glorified by it? Was it a garment or a gladness? Was it not a glorified joy, so great that it instantly caught the heart of the beholder and lifted it up, up much higher than the topmost glorified twig on the tallest tree?

Outdoors one was rather surprised at the brisk stillness, as it were. There was not the smallest breath of wind moving, yet strangely enough, the air seemed as sharp as if moving pretty briskly. It was as if an iciness filled it. Involuntarily the walker made his steps the brisker. But in such a world, with beauty everywhere here-beckoning, how was one to decide in which direction to walk? In the east, the rosy glow had been replaced by a risen sun whose rays made all the crystal daintiness one blaze of light, so bright that the scenery was all but blurred. Certainly the west was the direction in which to go. What a contrast with the light coming from behind! With what clearness, what fine distinctness each detail stood out! Not a few houses, here and there, gleamed with diamond or ruby windows, and the fiery squares burned in that crystal whiteness!

Down the avenue, the long rows of white-decked trees seemed to meet. On the right, streets, houses, trees, and shrubs gleamed; on the left, fewer houses and many more trees; near at hand each exquisite twig and leaf and tuft of grass is far too wonderful to be missed. Ah, where shall one give his attention? How can one find attention enough to give?

A catapala tree, with its drooping twigs and branches, appears a fairy fountain congealed in the instant of action, into this diamond brilliancy. Every little twig on every bush is covered with wonder. A very high and thick hedge clothed in this crystal radiance seems a most fitting inclosure for a fairy garden or even for the castle where the sleeping beauty spent those one hundred years.

At foot stretches a row of grasses, their seeds crowning them in the shape of spears and of fans and of fringes. Each tiny leaf, each minute seed, each smallest tendril, each elin hair is covered with the icy crystals. Quite by itself, at a little distance from a grove of oaks, a Lombardy poplar pointed upward giving one the fancy that it was standing on tip-toe, and reaching upward to the "perfection of beauty." Just above the curved rim of the top of a little knoll, two half circles of twigs and branches were visible, their whiteness delicately etched against the tender blue of the sky. The simplicity of that spot had about it the perfection and austerity of beauty, of love and of understanding which the Oriental artist bestows upon his canvases.

Cathedral at Night

Huge as a precipice in the summer night The black porch yawned above him like a wave And swallowed him. Shrunk to a grain of sand He paused inside, bewildered at a view in one direction of the water with boats passing by suddenly "and vanishing as through a perspective glass," and, in the other, of his garden and dark groves of trees.

That Pope loved the place is proved by his constantly mentioning it in both prose and verse. Among his "Miscellanies" are some lines in which he boasts that Bollingbroke, Wyndham, Marchmont and the Earl of Peterborough had all sought seclusion there, and adds—

Let such, such only, tread this sacred floor, Who dare to love their country and be poor.

He describes Charles Mordaunt, Earl of Peterborough, famous in the Spanish wars, as happily pruning the vines in the garden and laying out quincunxes in the plantations, and suggests that his patron, St. John, Lord Bolingbroke, found the grotto the best place in which to pursue his thoughts and arrange his plans.

Pope was a peculiar mixture of engaging and disagreeable traits. Few men could be more petty than he, and yet he somehow was able to retain his friends. Swift commended his filial piety and ridiculed his stinginess, calling him "paper-sparing Pope," because the poet wrote his verses on the backs of letters and other stray scraps of paper. He was a merciless opponent in controversy and at the same time a child in his pleasures. He constantly wished to know all the gossip of the fashionable world and stooped to almost any means to obtain it, and yet he seems to have been happiest when away from London among his winding paths and pebbled walks, his cedars and willows, his shells and looking-glass. He loved dogs, and no passage in all his works is finer than his translation of the recognition of Ulysses by the dog Argus in the "Odyssey." When we are shocked by the ill-nature of parts of the "Dunciad" and the "Moral Essays," it is pleasant to turn to the recollection of the grotto, and to imagine the poet seated there, enjoying the vista leading down the "Odyssey" or admiring the scintillations of his looking-glass star, suspended from the ceiling.

With what sparkling beauty the day dawned, a pale flush of pink creeping over the crystal wonder almost as if that rosy tint felt itself unworthy to touch the exquisite perfection of that marvel of whiteness. All the world was wondrously clad in hoarfrost. Clad? Was it clad in it or glorified by it? Was it a garment or a gladness? Was it not a glorified joy, so great that it instantly caught the heart of the beholder and lifted it up, up much higher than the topmost glorified twig on the tallest tree?

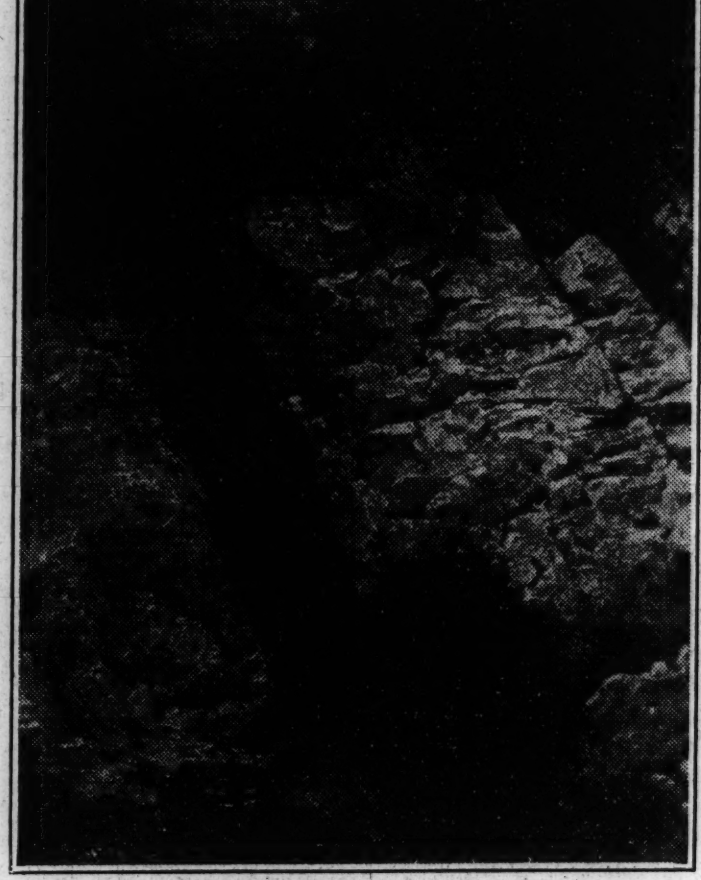
The Cleft in the Rock

IN THE heart of Somersetshire, nestling amid rounded curves of the Mendip Hills lies the picturesque little parish of Burrington. Its chief feature is Burrington Combe, a wildly beautiful glen, sometimes compared with Cheddar Gorge, but which has a quieter charm and an attraction of a wholly different character from that of the more noted ravine. In the precipitous limestone cliffs are arch-like holes admitting to subterranean passages and caverns, in some of which the discovery of relics led to the conclusion that they were once used as dwellings. The delicate tint of the gray stone is strikingly relieved by masses of dark ivy and stunted, wind-beaten yew trees, whose tough roots have

taken firm hold in the cracks and crannies, while yellow stonecrop and other rock-loving plants satisfy the eye with their luxuriance and warmth of color.

In this Combe is a bold headstone of almost perpendicular rock, in which a wide crevice has been formed, no doubt by the breaking away of portions of stone due to the action of the weather. It was in this crevice that the Rev. Augustus Toplady, curate of a neighboring parish from 1762 to 1768, took shelter during a storm, and out of this experience sprang the well-known hymn beginning,

"Rock of Ages, cleft for me, Let me hide myself in Thee."



Toplady's Cleft

Edinburgh Sparrows

The one o'clock gun has just boomed from the Castle, and from offices and warehouses come hurrying the lunchtime crowds. In the very heart of the city, where Princes Street diverts its noisy stream of motors and taxis down into the station, and where heavy lorries jangle across from busy markets in the Old Town, punctually each day a man with bulging pockets comes walking briskly along the terrace of the gardens not a stone's throw from the thronged pavements. At a bend of the pathway, in the shadow of the Scott Monument, dozens of dingy little city sparrows have assembled with twitters of excitement and anticipation. The man draws near, gives a low whistle and then another. They fly to meet him now, late comers hurry up, and the entire assembly settles quietly round his feet.

Strange it is to see how jostling and staid they all are; no flogging or pushing, no fighting or snatching when at last their friend dives his hands into his pockets and tosses forth a shower of crumbs. Strange, too, that only sparrows seem to come to the banquet; it is essentially a city scene—no blackbird or thrush to remind us of bird-song amid country woods—only the cheery, cheeky little guttersnipe of the bird world here!

Presently the man selects one from among his feathered guests. He holds out his hand and calls. Up flutters the chosen one, quite undisturbed the game, sits on his friend's finger and pecks away at a crumb, while some of his brothers utter shrill little chirps, for all uttering shrill little chirps, for all the world like children in a class, chirping "Teacher! Teacher!"

Soon a knot of people gathers on the pavement outside and peers across the low hedge to watch the man loiterers for a moment and smiles unconsciously, message boys and shopping ladies linger to watch, and somehow Scottish reserve thaws for a moment. A workman will tell you how the birds have been fed daily for years, milder in fact than suddenly find herself chatting with the quiet little tylist beside her.

Not a little brown geese is overlooked, not even a shy one, perhaps a newcomer, hiding round behind the bird man's boots. He is noticed and bent down to, and presently darts timidly but triumphantly away with a big crumb in his bill.

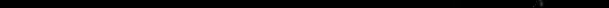
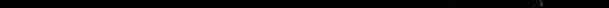
Hvem Er Du?

Oversættelse af Artiklen om Christian Science, som forekommer paa Engelsk paa denne Side

SVARET paa det Spørgsmaal: "Hvem er du?" bliver ofte betragtet, som om det var betragtet til et Navn og Især til et Familienavn, muligvis med et Henblik paa Herkomst; men det overfladiske i dette er tydeligt, og Tanken længes underinden efter noget mere pålideligt og tilfredsstillende. Det fortælles, at Jesus engang gjorde sine Disciple det Spørgsmaal: "Hvem siger I, at jeg er Kristus, den levende Guds Søn?" Og han blev rolig for Svaret Nægtelseshenvisning, og nu er Guds Børn. Der er mange, som tror det, men de ser fremad mod Døden, som den Port, hvorigennem de skal gaa, førend denne Sandhed om dem selv kan blive virkeliggjort, skønt Johannes i dette er tydeligt, og Tanken længes underinden efter noget mere pålideligt og tilfredsstillende. Det fortælles, at Jesus engang gjorde sine Disciple det Spørgsmaal: "Hvem siger I, at jeg er Kristus, den levende Guds Søn?" Og han blev rolig for Svaret Nægtelseshenvisning, og nu er Guds Børn. Der er mange, som tror det, men de ser fremad mod Døden, som den Port, hvorigennem de skal gaa, førend denne Sandhed om dem selv kan blive virkeliggjort, skønt Johannes i dette er tydeligt, og Tanken længes underinden efter noget mere pålideligt og tilfredsstillende. Det fortælles, at Jesus engang gjorde sine Disciple det Spørgsmaal: "Hvem siger I, at jeg er Kristus, den levende Guds Søn?" Og han blev rolig for Svaret Nægtelseshenvisning, og nu er Guds Børn. Der er mange, som tror det, men de ser fremad mod Døden, som den Port, hvorigennem de skal gaa, førend denne Sandhed om dem selv kan blive virkeliggjort, skønt Johannes i dette er tydeligt, og Tanken længes underinden efter noget mere pålideligt og tilfredsstillende. Det fortælles, at Jesus engang gjorde sine Disciple det Spørgsmaal: "Hvem siger I, at jeg er Kristus, den levende Guds Søn?" Og han blev rolig for Svaret Nægtelseshenvisning, og nu er Guds Børn. Der er mange, som tror det, men de ser fremad mod Døden, som den Port, hvorigennem de skal gaa, førend denne Sandhed om dem selv kan blive virkeliggjort, skønt Johannes i dette er tydeligt, og Tanken længes underinden efter noget mere pålideligt og tilfredsstillende. Det fortælles, at Jesus engang gjorde sine Disciple det Spørgsmaal: "Hvem siger I, at jeg er Kristus, den levende Guds Søn?" Og han blev rolig for Svaret Nægtelseshenvisning, og nu er Guds Børn. Der er mange, som tror det, men de ser fremad mod Døden, som den Port, hvorigennem de skal gaa, førend denne Sandhed om dem selv kan blive virkeliggjort, skønt Johannes i dette er tydeligt, og Tanken længes underinden efter noget mere pålideligt og tilfredsstillende. Det fortælles, at Jesus engang gjorde sine Disciple det Spørgsmaal: "Hvem siger I, at jeg er Kristus, den levende Guds Søn?" Og han blev rolig for Svaret Nægtelseshenvisning, og nu er Guds Børn. Der er mange, som tror det, men de ser fremad mod Døden, som den Port, hvorigennem de skal gaa, førend denne Sandhed om dem selv kan blive virkeliggjort, skønt Johannes i dette er tydeligt, og Tanken længes underinden efter noget mere pålideligt og tilfredsstillende. Det fortælles, at Jesus engang gjorde sine Disciple det Spørgsmaal: "Hvem siger I, at jeg er Kristus, den levende Guds Søn?" Og han blev rolig for Svaret Nægtelseshenvisning, og nu er Guds Børn. Der er mange, som tror det, men de ser fremad mod Døden, som den Port, hvorigennem de skal gaa, førend denne Sandhed om dem selv kan blive virkeliggjort, skønt Johannes i dette er tydeligt, og Tanken længes underinden efter noget mere pålideligt og tilfredsstillende. Det fortælles, at Jesus engang gjorde sine Disciple det Spørgsmaal: "Hvem siger I, at jeg er Kristus, den levende Guds Søn?" Og han blev rolig for Svaret Nægtelseshenvisning, og nu er Guds Børn. Der er mange, som tror det, men de ser fremad mod Døden, som den Port, hvorigennem de skal gaa, førend denne Sandhed om dem selv kan blive virkeliggjort, skønt Johannes i dette er tydeligt, og Tanken længes underinden efter noget mere pålideligt og tilfredsstillende. Det fortælles, at Jesus engang gjorde sine Disciple det Spørgsmaal: "Hvem siger I, at jeg er Kristus, den levende Guds Søn?" Og han blev rolig for Svaret Nægtelseshenvisning, og nu er Guds Børn. Der er mange, som tror det, men de ser fremad mod Døden, som den Port, hvorigennem de skal gaa, førend denne Sandhed om dem selv kan blive virkeliggjort, skønt Johannes i dette er tydeligt, og Tanken længes underinden efter noget mere pålideligt og tilfredsstillende. Det fortælles, at Jesus engang gjorde sine Disciple det Spørgsmaal: "Hvem siger I, at jeg er Kristus, den levende Guds Søn?" Og han blev rolig for Svaret Nægtelseshenvisning, og nu er Guds Børn. Der er mange, som tror det, men de ser fremad mod Døden, som den Port, hvorigennem de skal gaa, førend denne Sandhed om dem selv kan blive virkeliggjort, skønt Johannes i dette er tydeligt, og Tanken længes underinden efter noget mere pålideligt og tilfredsstillende. Det fortælles, at Jesus engang gjorde sine Disciple det Spørgsmaal: "Hvem siger I, at jeg er Kristus, den levende Guds Søn?" Og han blev rolig for Svaret Nægtelseshenvisning, og nu er Guds Børn. Der er mange, som tror det, men de ser fremad mod Døden, som den Port, hvorigennem de skal gaa, førend denne Sandhed om dem selv kan blive virkeliggjort, skønt Johannes i dette er tydeligt, og Tanken længes underinden efter noget mere pålideligt og tilfredsstillende. Det fortælles, at Jesus engang gjorde sine Disciple det Spørgsmaal: "Hvem siger I, at jeg er Kristus, den levende Guds Søn?" Og han blev rolig for Svaret Nægtelseshenvisning, og nu er Guds Børn. Der er mange, som tror det, men de ser fremad mod Døden, som den Port, hvorigennem de skal gaa, førend denne Sandhed om dem selv kan blive virkeliggjort, skønt Johannes i dette er tydeligt, og Tanken længes underinden efter noget mere pålideligt og tilfredsstillende. Det fortælles, at Jesus engang gjorde sine Disciple det Spørgsmaal: "Hvem siger I, at jeg er Kristus, den levende Guds Søn?" Og han blev rolig for Svaret Nægtelseshenvisning, og nu er Guds Børn. Der er mange, som tror det, men de ser fremad mod Døden, som den Port, hvorigennem de skal gaa, førend denne Sandhed om dem selv kan blive virkeliggjort, skønt Johannes i dette er tydeligt, og Tanken længes underinden efter noget mere pålideligt og tilfredsstillende. Det fortælles, at Jesus engang gjorde sine Disciple det Spørgsmaal: "Hvem siger I, at jeg er Kristus, den levende Guds Søn?" Og han blev rolig for Svaret Nægtelseshenvisning, og nu er Guds Børn. Der er mange, som tror det, men de ser fremad mod Døden, som den Port, hvorigennem de skal gaa, førend denne Sandhed om dem selv kan blive virkeliggjort, skønt Johannes i dette er tydeligt, og Tanken længes underinden efter noget mere pålideligt og tilfredsstillende. Det fortælles, at Jesus engang gjorde sine Disciple det Spørgsmaal: "Hvem siger I, at jeg er Kristus, den levende Guds Søn?" Og han blev rolig for Svaret Nægtelseshenvisning, og nu er Guds Børn. Der er mange, som tror det, men de ser fremad mod Døden, som den Port, hvorigennem de skal gaa, førend denne Sandhed om dem selv kan blive virkeliggjort, skønt Johannes i dette er tydeligt, og Tanken længes underinden efter noget mere pålideligt og tilfredsstillende. Det fortælles, at Jesus engang gjorde sine Disciple det Spørgsmaal: "Hvem siger I, at jeg er Kristus, den levende Guds Søn?" Og han blev rolig for Svaret Nægtelseshenvisning, og nu er Guds Børn. Der er mange, som tror det, men de ser fremad mod Døden, som den Port, hvorigennem de skal gaa, førend denne Sandhed om dem selv kan blive virkeliggjort, skønt Johannes i dette er tydeligt, og Tanken længes underinden efter noget mere pålideligt og tilfredsstillende. Det fortælles, at Jesus engang gjorde sine Disciple det Spørgsmaal: "Hvem siger I, at jeg er Kristus, den levende Guds Søn?" Og han blev rolig for Svaret Nægtelseshenvisning, og nu er Guds Børn. Der er mange, som tror det, men de ser fremad mod Døden, som den Port, hvorigennem de skal gaa, førend denne Sandhed om dem selv kan blive virkeliggjort, skønt Johannes i dette er tydeligt, og Tanken længes underinden efter noget mere pålideligt og tilfredsstillende. Det fortælles, at Jesus engang gjorde sine Disciple det Spørgsmaal: "Hvem siger I, at jeg er Kristus, den levende Guds Søn?" Og han blev rolig for Svaret Nægtelseshenvisning, og nu er Guds Børn. Der er mange, som tror det, men de ser fremad mod Døden, som den Port, hvorigennem de skal gaa, førend denne Sandhed om dem selv kan blive virkeliggjort, skønt Johannes i dette er tydeligt, og Tanken længes underinden efter noget mere pålideligt og tilfredsstillende. Det fortælles, at Jesus engang gjorde sine Disciple det Spørgsmaal: "Hvem siger I, at jeg er Kristus, den levende Guds Søn?" Og han blev rolig for Svaret Nægtelseshenvisning, og nu er Guds Børn. Der er mange, som tror det, men de ser fremad mod Døden, som den Port, hvorigennem de skal gaa, førend denne Sandhed om dem selv kan blive virkeliggjort, skønt Johannes i dette er tydeligt, og Tanken længes underinden efter noget mere pålideligt og tilfredsstillende. Det fortælles, at Jesus engang gjorde sine Disciple det Spørgsmaal: "Hvem siger I, at jeg er Kristus, den levende Guds Søn?" Og han blev rolig for Svaret Nægtelseshenvisning, og nu er Guds Børn. Der er mange, som tror det, men de ser fremad mod Døden, som den Port, hvorigennem de skal gaa, førend denne Sandhed om dem selv kan blive virkeliggjort, skønt Johannes i dette er tydeligt, og Tanken længes underinden efter noget mere pålideligt og tilfredsstillende. Det fortælles, at Jesus engang gjorde sine Disciple det Spørgsmaal: "Hvem siger I, at jeg er Kristus, den levende Guds Søn?" Og han blev rolig for Svaret Nægtelseshenvisning, og nu er Guds Børn. Der er mange, som tror det, men de ser fremad mod Døden, som den Port, hvorigennem de skal gaa, førend denne Sandhed om dem selv kan blive virkeliggjort, skønt Johannes i dette er tydeligt, og Tanken længes underinden efter noget mere pålideligt og tilfredsstillende. Det fortælles, at Jesus engang gjorde sine Disciple det Spørgsmaal: "Hvem siger I, at jeg er Kristus, den levende Guds Søn?" Og han blev rolig for Svaret Nægtelseshenvisning, og nu er Guds Børn. Der er mange, som tror det, men de ser fremad mod Døden, som den Port, hvorigennem de skal gaa, førend denne Sandhed om dem selv kan blive virkeliggjort, skønt Johannes i dette er tydeligt, og Tanken længes underinden efter noget mere pålideligt og tilfredsstillende. Det fortælles, at Jesus engang gjorde sine Disciple det Spørgsmaal: "Hvem siger I, at jeg er Kristus, den levende Guds Søn?" Og han blev rolig for Svaret Nægtelseshenvisning, og nu er Guds Børn. Der er mange, som tror det, men de ser fremad mod Døden, som den Port, hvorigennem de skal gaa, førend denne Sandhed om dem selv kan blive virkeliggjort, skønt Johannes i dette er tydeligt, og Tanken længes underinden efter noget mere pålideligt og tilfredsstillende. Det fortælles, at Jesus engang gjorde sine Disciple det Spørgsmaal: "Hvem siger I, at jeg er Kristus, den levende Guds Søn?" Og han blev rolig for Svaret Nægtelseshenvisning, og nu er Guds Børn. Der er mange, som tror det, men de ser fremad mod Døden, som den Port, hvorigennem de skal gaa, førend denne Sandhed om dem selv kan blive virkeliggjort, skønt Johannes i dette er tydeligt, og Tanken længes underinden efter noget mere pålideligt og tilfredsstillende. Det fortælles, at Jesus engang gjorde sine Disciple det Spørgsmaal: "Hvem siger I, at jeg er Kristus, den levende Guds Søn?" Og han blev rolig for Svaret Nægtelseshenvisning, og nu er Guds Børn. Der er mange, som tror det, men de ser fremad mod Døden, som den Port, hvorigennem de skal gaa, førend denne Sandhed om dem selv kan blive virkeliggjort, skønt Johannes i dette er tydeligt, og Tanken længes underinden efter noget mere pålideligt og tilfredsstillende. Det fortælles, at Jesus engang gjorde sine Disciple det Spørgsmaal: "Hvem siger I, at jeg er Kristus, den levende Guds Søn?" Og han blev rolig for Svaret Nægtelseshenvisning, og nu er Guds Børn. Der er mange, som tror det, men de ser fremad mod Døden, som den Port, hvorigennem de skal gaa, førend denne Sandhed om dem selv kan blive virkeliggjort, skønt Johannes i dette er tydeligt, og Tanken længes underinden efter noget mere pålideligt og tilfredsstillende. Det fortælles, at Jesus engang gjorde sine Disciple det Spørgsmaal: "Hvem siger I, at jeg er Kristus, den levende Guds Søn?" Og han blev rolig for Svaret Nægtelseshenvisning, og nu er Guds Børn. Der er mange, som tror det, men de ser fremad mod Døden, som den Port, hvorigennem de skal gaa, førend denne Sandhed om dem selv kan blive virkeliggjort, skønt Johannes i dette er tydeligt, og Tanken længes underinden efter noget mere pålideligt og tilfredsstillende. Det fortælles, at Jesus engang gjorde sine Disciple det Spørgsmaal: "Hvem siger I, at jeg er Kristus, den levende Guds Søn?" Og han blev rolig for Svaret Nægtelseshenvisning, og nu er Guds Børn. Der er mange, som tror det, men de ser fremad mod Døden, som den Port, hvorigennem de skal gaa, førend denne Sandhed om dem selv kan blive virkeliggjort, skønt Johannes i dette er tydeligt, og Tanken længes underinden efter noget mere pålideligt og tilfredsstillende. Det fortælles, at Jesus engang gjorde sine Disciple det Spørgsmaal: "Hvem siger I, at jeg er Kristus, den levende Guds Søn?" Og han blev rolig for Svaret Nægtelseshenvisning, og nu er Guds Børn. Der er mange, som tror det, men de ser fremad mod Døden, som den Port, hvorigennem de skal gaa, førend denne Sandhed om dem selv kan blive virkeliggjort, skønt Johannes i dette er tydeligt, og Tanken længes underinden efter noget mere pålideligt og tilfredsstillende. Det fortælles, at Jesus engang gjorde sine Disciple det Spørgsmaal: "Hvem siger I, at jeg er Kristus, den levende Guds Søn?" Og han blev rolig for Svaret Nægtelseshenvisning, og nu er Guds Børn. Der er mange, som tror det, men de ser fremad mod Døden, som den Port, hvorigennem de skal gaa, førend denne Sandhed om dem selv kan blive virkeliggjort, skønt Johannes i dette er tydeligt, og Tanken længes underinden efter noget mere pålideligt og tilfredsstillende. Det fortælles, at Jesus engang gjorde sine Disciple det Spørgsmaal: "Hvem siger I, at jeg er Kristus, den levende Guds Søn?" Og han blev rolig for Svaret Nægtelseshenvisning, og nu er Guds Børn. Der er mange, som tror det, men de ser fremad mod Døden, som den Port, hvorigennem de skal gaa, førend denne Sandhed om dem selv kan blive virkeliggjort, skønt Johannes i dette er tydeligt, og Tanken længes underinden efter noget mere pålideligt og tilfredsstillende. Det fortælles, at Jesus engang gjorde sine Disciple det Spørgsmaal: "Hvem siger I, at jeg er Kristus, den levende Guds Søn?" Og han blev rolig for Svaret Nægtelseshenvisning, og nu er Guds Børn. Der er mange, som tror det, men de ser fremad mod Døden, som den Port, hvorigennem de skal gaa, førend denne Sandhed om dem selv kan blive virkeliggjort, skønt Johannes i dette er tydeligt, og Tanken længes underinden efter noget mere pålideligt og tilfredsstillende. Det fortælles, at Jesus engang gjorde sine Disciple det Spørgsmaal: "Hvem siger I, at jeg er Kristus, den levende Guds Søn?" Og han blev rolig for Svaret Nægtelseshenvisning, og nu er Guds Børn. Der er mange, som tror det, men de ser fremad mod Døden, som den Port, hvorigennem de skal gaa, førend denne Sandhed om dem selv kan blive virkeliggjort, skønt Johannes i dette er tydeligt, og Tanken længes underinden efter noget mere pålideligt og tilfredsstillende. Det fortælles, at Jesus engang gjorde sine Disciple det Spørgsmaal: "Hvem siger I, at jeg er Kristus, den levende Guds Søn?" Og han blev rolig for Svaret Nægtelseshenvisning, og nu er Guds Børn. Der er mange, som tror det, men de ser fremad mod Døden, som den Port, hvorigennem de skal gaa, førend denne Sandhed om dem selv kan blive virkeliggjort, skønt Johannes i dette er tydeligt, og Tanken længes underinden efter noget mere pålideligt og tilfredsstillende. Det fortælles, at Jesus engang gjorde sine Disciple det Spørgsmaal: "Hvem siger I, at jeg er Kristus, den levende Guds Søn?" Og han blev rolig for Svaret Nægtelseshenvisning, og nu er Guds Børn. Der er mange, som tror det, men de ser fremad mod Døden, som den Port, hvorigennem de skal gaa, førend denne Sandhed om dem selv kan blive virkeliggjort, skønt Johannes i dette er tydeligt, og Tanken længes underinden efter noget mere pålideligt og tilfredsstillende. Det fortælles, at Jesus engang gjorde sine Disciple det Spørgsmaal: "Hvem siger I, at jeg er Kristus, den levende Guds Søn?" Og han blev rolig for Svaret Nægtelseshenvisning, og nu er Guds Børn. Der er mange, som tror det, men de ser fremad mod Døden, som den Port, hvorigennem de skal gaa, førend denne Sandhed om dem selv kan blive virkeliggjort, skønt Johannes i dette er tydeligt, og Tanken længes underinden efter noget mere pålideligt og tilfredsstillende. Det fortælles, at Jesus engang gjorde sine Disciple det Spørgsmaal: "Hvem siger I, at jeg er Kristus, den levende Guds Søn?" Og han blev rolig for Svaret Nægtelseshenvisning, og nu er Guds Børn. Der er mange, som tror det, men de ser fremad mod Døden, som den Port, hvorigennem de skal gaa, førend denne Sandhed om dem selv kan blive virkeliggjort, skønt Johannes i dette er tydeligt, og Tanken længes underinden efter noget mere pålideligt og tilfredsstillende. Det fortælles, at Jesus engang gjorde sine Disciple det Spørgsmaal: "Hvem siger I, at jeg er Kristus, den levende Guds Søn?" Og han blev rolig for Svaret Nægtelseshenvisning, og nu er Guds Børn. Der er mange, som tror det, men de ser fremad mod Døden, som den Port, hvorigennem de skal gaa, førend denne Sandhed om dem selv kan blive virkeliggjort, skønt Johannes i dette er tydeligt, og Tanken længes underinden efter noget mere pålideligt og tilfredsstillende. Det fortælles, at Jesus engang gjorde sine Disciple det Spørgsmaal: "Hvem siger I, at jeg er Kristus, den levende Guds Søn?" Og han blev rolig for Svaret Nægtelseshenvisning, og nu er Guds Børn. Der er mange, som tror det, men de ser fremad mod Døden, som den Port, hvorigennem de skal gaa, førend denne Sandhed om dem selv kan blive virkeliggjort, skønt Johannes i dette er tydeligt, og Tanken længes underinden efter noget mere pålideligt og tilfredsstillende. Det fortælles, at Jesus engang gjorde sine Disciple det Spørgsmaal: "Hvem siger I, at jeg er Kristus, den levende Guds Søn?" Og han blev rolig for Svaret Nægtelseshenvisning, og nu er Guds Børn. Der er mange, som tror det, men de ser fremad mod Døden, som den Port, hvorigennem de skal gaa, førend denne Sandhed om dem selv kan blive virkeliggjort, skønt Johannes i dette er tydeligt, og Tanken længes underinden efter noget mere pålideligt og tilfredsstillende. Det fortælles, at Jesus engang gjorde sine Disciple det Spørgsmaal: "Hvem siger I, at jeg er Kristus, den levende Guds Søn?" Og han blev rolig for Svaret Nægtelseshenvisning, og nu er Guds Børn. Der er mange, som tror det, men de ser fremad mod Døden, som den Port, hvorigennem de skal gaa, førend denne Sandhed om dem selv kan blive virkeliggjort, skønt Johannes i dette er tydeligt, og Tanken længes underinden efter noget mere pålideligt og tilfredsstillende. Det fortælles, at Jesus engang gjorde sine Disciple det Spørgsmaal: "Hvem siger I, at jeg er Kristus, den levende Guds Søn?" Og han blev rolig for Svaret Nægtelseshenvisning, og nu er Guds Børn. Der er mange, som tror det, men de ser fremad mod Døden, som den Port, hvorigennem de skal gaa, førend denne Sandhed om dem selv kan blive virkeliggjort, skønt Johannes i dette er tydeligt, og Tanken længes underinden efter noget mere pålideligt og tilfredsstillende. Det fortælles, at Jesus engang gjorde sine Disciple det Spørgsmaal: "Hvem siger I, at jeg er Kristus, den levende Guds Søn?" Og han blev rolig for Svaret Nægtelseshenvisning, og nu er Guds Børn. Der er mange, som tror det, men de ser fremad mod Døden, som den Port, hvorigennem de skal gaa, førend denne Sandhed om dem selv kan blive virkeliggjort, skønt Johannes i dette er tydeligt, og Tanken længes underinden efter noget mere pålideligt og tilfredsstillende. Det fortælles, at Jesus engang gjorde sine Disciple det Spørgsmaal: "Hvem siger I, at jeg er Kristus, den levende Guds Søn?" Og han blev rolig for Svaret Nægtelseshenvisning, og nu er Guds Børn. Der er mange, som tror det, men de ser fremad mod Døden, som den Port, hvorigennem de skal gaa, førend denne Sandhed om dem selv kan blive virkeliggjort, skønt Johannes i dette er tydeligt, og Tanken længes underinden efter noget mere pålideligt og tilfredsstillende. Det fortælles, at Jesus engang gjorde sine Disciple det Spørgsmaal: "Hvem siger I, at jeg er Kristus, den levende Guds Søn?" Og han blev rolig for Svaret Nægtelseshenvisning, og nu er Guds Børn. Der er mange, som tror det, men de ser fremad mod Døden, som den Port, hvorigennem de skal gaa, førend denne Sandhed om dem selv kan blive virkeliggjort, skønt Johannes i dette er tydeligt, og Tanken længes underinden efter noget mere pålideligt og tilfredsstillende. Det fortælles, at Jesus engang gjorde sine Disciple det Spørgsmaal: "Hvem siger I, at

The Investor Should Look at This Company in the Light of

[illegible]



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1926

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

The Republic of Mexico, whatever may be the opinion held outside that country respect-

Mexico's Attitude Toward Her Neighbors

ing the reasonableness or justice of the laws passed, stands, apparently, upon the somewhat impregnable ground that a democratic nation may make and enforce whatever laws it may choose. It is a little difficult to assail such a position, especially when it is remembered, as in the present case, that the nation thus asserting its inalienable prerogative declares its willingness to accept the consequences. Yet viewed from the American side of the international boundary line, the entire proceeding by which it is sought to attempt a confiscation of lands the title to which has been presumed to pass, in absolute good faith, to investors who are citizens of the United States and of other countries, seems unworthy the serious consideration of any friendly or considerate government.

The whole matter of the validity of these titles and the right to possession and undisturbed enjoyment under the guaranty they were supposed to afford has been in controversy and the subject of diplomatic exchanges for some years. In the year 1917, by amendment of the Mexican Constitution, it was declared that despite the ownership of any tract of land in that country, the oil and other mineral deposits beneath the surface are the property of the Nation. It was agreed, as a result of friendly negotiations carried on in 1923, that this provision should not be held to apply to lands to which title had been obtained by American citizens prior to the adoption of the constitutional amendment. More recently, by the enactment of what is known as the anti-alien land law, it has been sought, it is declared, to abrogate the pledge obtained as a result of the 1923 interchange.

According to advices from Washington, supplemented by the showing made by Ambassador Sheffield in his representations to the Mexican Government, American investors and proprietors of oil-producing and other industries have, on the faith of Mexico's pledge, devoted large sums of money to the improvement of land holdings, to which they were led to believe their title was secure. But in face of this, under the terms of the law recently enacted, they are threatened with confiscatory action by the Mexican Government. What is their recourse? Aaron Saenz, Minister of Foreign Relations, in Mexico City, is quoted as having declared in response to a somewhat similar query that it is a matter for adjudication by the courts. But the American investor has no desire to appeal to a Mexican or any other tribunal to establish his title to properties granted him, directly or indirectly, by the Mexican Government. Such a patent should operate as a sufficient and continuing warranty against all claimants, more particularly against the Government itself or its subsequent grantees.

It would be vain to attempt to argue that Mexico has no right to pass and enforce whatever laws it may see fit governing the disposition of its public domain, or that it has no right to limit and define the manner and by whom landed estates may be held. But such right cannot reasonably be said to include the privilege of abrogating contracts entered into in good faith and for value received. Perhaps the Mexican courts of last resort, holding to such a reasonable view, will frown upon any such attempted confiscation as is said to be proposed. But justice at the end of a lawsuit, with the delays and costs attending such a proceeding, is tardy and uncertain.

Admitting that abuses may have been practiced by greedy and irresponsible American promoters who have attempted to enrich themselves at the cost of the Mexican Government and its people, some adequate remedy should exist that does not entail a resort to such action as seems likely to cause another regrettable breach of friendly relations between Mexico and her neighbor north of the Rio Grande. Such ruptures, when they occur, seem somewhat difficult to repair.

To all the states which have resumed their independent existence since the end of the war, Czechoslovakia is setting an example of liberality, intelligence and progressiveness. This nation has a large population of alien race—Germans, Ukrainians, and in a less degree Slovaks. Other nations in similar circumstances are making every effort to weld these alien races into the dominant people. At the beginning of the independent existence of Czechoslovakia, many Czechoslovakians believed that the time would come when their country would find itself engaged in the task of obliterating the racial differences facing them and welding these peoples into the Czechoslovakian race by the accepted methods of coercion, by the suppression of their respective languages and the enforcing of the Czechoslovakian language upon them, as the Yugoslavians are doing in their section of Macedonia, for instance.

President Masaryk, with his American background, did not share this pessimistic view of Czechoslovakia's race problems. He was firmly of the opinion that each of these races, more or less remote from the dominant race, would prove useful and helpful citizens if liberally treated. His optimistic expectations have been amply justified by the results. As a consequence of his liberal view of the situation, Prague, the capital of Czechoslovakia, presents the striking spectacle of universities respectively Czech, Ukrainian and Slovak. In all these universities the language of instruction is the tongue of the people whose name it bears. And in no instance has any trouble resulted from this liberal arrangement. Each race, while availing itself of its own tongue, has proved loyal to Czechoslovakia.

The Germans, for instance, with their impressive race tenacity, have proved amenable to Czechoslovakian economic and cultural ideals to

an astonishing degree. The Czechoslovakians are finding the Ukrainians much less tenacious than the Russians found them. The Slovaks have lent themselves to Czechoslovakian aims much more readily than it was expected they would.

In this respect, by applying the rule of kindness to the separate races, the Czechoslovakians have set an enlightening example to all Europe. At the beginning of their independent existence they have established the basic idea of racial freedom—as it is established in America—as the foundation of their national governmental system. Had they done no more than this, the Czechoslovakians would have earned the gratitude—and the imitation—of Europe, too tightly bound by aggressive nationalism.

The fate of the newly elected Canadian Government may be decided this week. To the onlooker, the situation is

Progressives in Canada Hold the Balance

a most interesting one. This may shortly be summarized as follows: When the Liberal Prime Minister, W. L. Mackenzie King, went to the country, he asked it to return him with such a majority as would enable him to carry on without the extraneous help of any third party; in other words, with a clear majority over all parties. Not only did the electorate not respond to his wishes, but he meets Parliament (or rather does not meet Parliament), having suffered a very considerable reverse. Personally, Mr. King was defeated in his own constituency, as were eight other of his Cabinet ministers. Consequently, Mr. King did not personally meet Parliament. While it is true the Liberals lost many seats and the Conservatives gained a considerable number, the latter did not obtain sufficient to give them a majority over all parties.

The Liberals were returned with 101 seats, having lost sixteen, and the Conservatives won 116 seats—a gain of more than sixty seats over their standing in the last Parliament. Thus the Progressives, who were also returned with sadly depleted ranks—their relative positions being sixty-two in the last House as against twenty-four in the present—hold the balance of power. They can throw Mr. King out of office tomorrow. This, however, does not fill the Conservatives with undue exaltation, for, should Mr. Arthur Meighen, leader of the Conservative Opposition, be sent for by the Governor-General to form a government on the defeat of Mr. King, the Progressives could perform exactly the same unpleasant office for him—that is, eject him from power.

The Liberals can remain in office just so long as they do not attempt to pass any legislation to which the Progressives are opposed. And when it is remembered that the Progressives and the Quebec Liberals (who form the very large proportion of Mr. King's following) are at opposite ends of the poles on questions of the tariff, it would seem that a long continuation of such a state of affairs is extremely problematical. Nor on the tariff does Mr. Meighen stand with the Progressives in any more favorable a light than do his opponents.

The actual state of affairs at the moment is that a motion of censure is before the House and is being discussed this week. Should it be defeated, the Liberals (headed by Mr. King when he obtains a seat) may carry on for a session or two. Should the motion of censure succeed, Mr. Meighen may either attempt to carry on the business of the country with what would appear but scant chance of success, or he may advise another general election, which all parties, it is fair to assume—seeing how a general election upsets the orderly routine life of a country—would deplore. Unquestionably, the situation, from a purely abstract standpoint, is most interesting.

Both the American Congress and the British Parliament suspended

Congress and Parliament: Prorogation, Adjournment

their labors on Dec. 22. The American body resumed its meetings on Jan. 4, and the House of Commons will not have another session until February. In the manner in which the recesses were brought about, however, there is

an important difference. Parliament was prorogued by the King with a speech from the throne; Congress voted itself a holiday vacation by adopting a concurrent resolution. The effects of these two methods are quite dissimilar. Either the House of Commons or the House of Lords may adjourn at its discretion, but prorogation terminates all pending business. Parliamentary committees have their powers suspended, and when the next session begins, all bills must be reintroduced. Only impeachments and appeals to the House of Lords in its judicial capacity are unaffected by prorogation, and the first exception is not important since the last case of impeachment was in 1805. In the congressional system, on the other hand, adjournment even at the end of a session has no effect upon the stages that legislative business has reached. Even bills referred to conference committees at the first session of a Congress may be reported out at the next session. In recent years this has been the case with such important measures as the Oil Land Leasing Law and the Water Power Act. The Esch-Cummings Railroad Act was passed by the House at the first session and by the Senate at the second session of the Sixty-sixth Congress.

Earlier American Congresses began to follow the English practice, but, as is obvious, there were many delays and inconveniences. In 1816 a joint congressional committee recommended a change, which was gradually brought about, and in 1848 a joint rule was adopted. Twelve years later the House adopted the practice of keeping the powers of its committees in force between sessions, and while since 1876 there have been no definite rules for the continuance of business not pending before committees, no question is ever raised, so firmly is the practice established.

In England there has been some criticism of the effects of prorogation, but the opinion of members of the House of Commons is that the

reintroduction of bills in a new session gives greater opportunities for discussion and for remedying defects. The delays which in England result from considering bills de novo are less serious than they would be in Congress, by reason of the strict control that the Cabinet has over the House of Commons. It prepares the time-table of the House, and allots time for discussion in such complete fashion that it can advance measures almost as rapidly as it desires—certainly as rapidly as it dares. Parliament, moreover, has few difficulties with the operation of the bicameral system; there are, that is to say, no prolonged differences of opinion between the two chambers as there frequently are between the House and the Senate. For these reasons Parliament finds it easy to adhere to the old plan of prorogation by the King and convocation by him for a new session.

Introduced in America only a generation ago, the Scandinavian snowshoe, which has retained its name if not its pronunciation, has spread all over the northern region of the United States and every part of Canada. The first skis were imported from Norway and Sweden, where they have long been used as a practical method of travel, but their manufacture was soon started on the American side of the Atlantic, and as their advantages to the sport-loving who like nothing better than a wrestle with old Winter and his snow forces became manifest, they have largely supplanted the old-fashioned Indian snowshoe with its light wood frame and network of leathern thongs. Where a few years ago there were scores of skis, there now are many thousands, and each season finds an increasing number of those who make use of them for long jaunts over the snow-covered landscape, or into the great forests, which assume, when observed from such a vantage, a new beauty under their white mantle.

With the sport aspect of the ski, the distance race and high and long jumps, most Americans are familiar, if only through the motion picture news reel or the rotogravure sections of the Sunday newspapers. There is, however, a much larger field that has been opened by the sliding shoe in all northern latitudes: the opportunity for winter camping, and for journeys into the woods that could not well be made without its aid. Especially in Canada, and the American states along the Canadian border, has winter camping been widely developed, and clubs are everywhere being formed in those regions for promoting ski trips to forest camps. The ease with which comparatively long distances are covered makes it possible to leave many of the good-sized cities and find a camp at the end of a by no means overly tiresome trip.

In many districts substantial log cabins have been constructed by ski clubs, where before roaring hardwood fires lunch is eaten and a rest taken before starting on the long homeward journey. Through the agency of the new method of locomotion many thousands are getting acquainted with the aspects of mountainside, or forest, in winter, and with the life of birds and beasts that are found in their haunts in even zero weather. The magic forms of frozen streams and waterfalls; the call of the chickadee, and the harsh cry of the blue-jay; the red flash of a fox darting into a thicket; a strayed owl blinking in a thick spruce: these are some of the many things that the ski is bringing to northern America.

Random Ramblings

Wide attention has been drawn to the cinema manager in an Iowa town who warns his patrons whenever he has a film on exhibition that is not, in his opinion, up to par. But long before the era of tinned entertainment there was a theater owner in a western one-night stand who informed himself as to the quality of each attraction, and stood at the box-office during the ticket sale. "You may like this show, Bill," he would say to one, and "Carrie, you'd better save your four bits" to another, sorting out his patrons according to his intimate knowledge of their tastes. Old theatergoers say that his system made him prosperous, for he could sell out every time he recommended a play to all comers.

It should not be assumed that the Nashes have any patents—not even "patents pending"—on the use of the Golden Rule in business and industrial activities. Because Arthur Nash of Cincinnati made it a potential factor in the conduct of his manufacturing establishment and later Elliott E. Nash introduced its use in the industrial relations of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad, there must be no impression that the Nash family, generally speaking, has "special privileges." Anybody can use it. It's as free as the air.

The Florida alligator is due to get the shock of its life. A dozen gondoliers have arrived from Venice to pilot on the bayous of Miami the picturesque craft that have long made the Grand Canal a favorite haunt for American tourists. Moonlight mandolin parties soon will disturb the "gators' dreams and the solitude of the mud flats along the banks of the river will be broken by jazz strains and romantic melodies.

The Washington Census Bureau has found five real farmers who till the soil within the confines of Manhattan Island. Altogether they farm 72 acres and the principal crop raised is white potatoes. When the "Big Butter and Egg Man" loses his present popularity on the Broadway stage, the "Little New York Potato Farmer," would appear to be his logical successor.

Singing should be encouraged because of its disciplinary value, says Sir Hugh Percy Allen, director of the Royal College of Music in London. True, "singing teaches the singer courage, and combined singing, humility." But it has another value, a value best put in the words of the popular song: "Singing is the thing that makes you cheery."

However else one may regard Benito Mussolini's ideals of government, the new slogan that he is reported to have adopted for himself and his followers may to advantage be commended to many. It is, "Watchfulness and Silence." "Let us keep quiet and allow our actions to talk" is said to be the Premier's idea.

An English newspaper learns that a certain United States Senator will campaign for re-election on a wet platform. He comes right out and says so. A prohibition journal adds: "If his platform has not been wet heretofore, it certainly has been slippery."

The Swiss 'of the Sliding Ski

It happened in the closing hours of the Dog Show. For three days the huge building had echoed to the canine voices of thousands of pedigreed exhibits, the sounds ranging from the double bass of the great St. Bernards to the shrill treble of the toy Poms and Pekingese. Some were evidently old hands at the game and spoke but seldom, while others, the debutants, voiced their emotions freely in various keys.

As we drifted with the crowd down the long lines of kennels, it was plain to me that the "old hands" were more than a trifle bored at this annual exhibition of their good points, while the debutants were gripped or excited by their new experience.

Archibald was with me. Archibald knows all about dogs. At a glance he is able to discern their good or bad points and classify their strain. If entrance to these delectable shows were restricted to those possessing technical knowledge of canine "points," I, alas, would be forever barred.

To me a dog is always interesting, always desirable, always lovable, whether his pedigree be thoroughbred or his family tree lost in a maze of many branches, and good or bad points sink into insignificance at the sight of a wagging tail, a cocked ear and a friendly eye.

We paused occasionally at kennels while Archibald endeavored to supply my lack of knowledge concerning things doggy from a show point of view. He explained why certain dogs had secured prizes and commended the judges' decision, but at other kennels I gathered from Archibald's comments that the judges knew rather less about "points" than I myself.

"What about this chap?" I asked, pointing to a kennel immediately in front of us. All the other kennels in the vicinity were decorated with blue, red, yellow, or white tickets, indicating prizes won by their occupants, but this one kennel was devoid of tickets. It seemed strangely forlorn. Archibald glanced into the kennel, then laughed. "Mongrel," he said, "I wonder how he got in. Come here, old boy," and extended the back of his hand toward the dog.

The mongrel came to the extent of his chain and wagged his tail as Archibald patted his head. He was a medium-sized, brown dog, lop-eared, with large feet and a loose-jointed movement of his body that suggested a cub hound. He had a short face and a domed forehead, with large, soft, brown eyes set beneath. These eyes were redeeming features. They were steady, kind, friendly, intelligent eyes. The awkward body was forgotten as one gazed into those eyes.

"What kind is he?" I asked. "Wrop! in mystery!" replied Archibald. "Even the managers couldn't classify him. They've placed his kennel next to the hounds. Best they could do, I suppose."

"No prize for him, then?" "Well, hardly!" laughed Archibald, still caressing the head in his hand. "I wonder what optimist entered you?" "He's my dog, sir," said a quiet voice beside us. At the sound of the voice the mongrel jerked his head from Archibald's hand and tugged at his chain, his tail wagging frantically.

He was a small man who stood beside us, his demeanor shy and diffident. An iron-gray moustache drooped forlornly over his lips, but his eyes were steady and had something of that kindly tinge I had seen in the eyes of the dog. His collar was frayed but clean, and he was clad in an old-fashioned frock-coat suit, shabby and shiny, but evidently kept for special occasions like this.

"Your dog, eh?" said Archibald. "Well, I—er—was just wondering why you entered him." "My little girl wanted me to," replied the little man. "You see, it's her dog more than mine." "Did you expect him to win a prize?" "I hoped he might."

A Class by Himself

"Have the judges seen him?" "Yes, sir, they looked at him about an hour ago. They seemed very pleased about him. They laughed a good deal and told me he was in a class by himself. That seems favorable, doesn't it, sir?"

Archibald winked at me and repressed another laugh. "It isn't that I care very much about a prize myself," continued the little man, "but I'm afraid my little girl will be disappointed if Bosphorus doesn't turn out a winner. That's his name, sir, Bosphorus. Curious name, isn't it? My little girl found it in her geography book, but she calls him 'Boss' for short."

"You see, she picked Bosphorus from under the wheels of a London 'bus when he was only a puppy, and the wheels—however, she's nearly all right again, but it sort of makes her and Bosphorus inseparable. She's very proud of him; she thinks there is no other dog quite like him. Although she's cried a bit each day, when I've taken him here to the show, she said he must be exhibited because he's such a wonderful dog."

"Maybe he looks a little different to her than he does to other people. Love makes us see things that way sometimes, don't you think, sir?"

Archibald coughed and stroked the head of Bosphorus, but the little man went on without waiting for a reply. "But he really is a wonderful dog. You've no idea how clever he is. He knows everything we say to him. Why, I lost him once in Hyde Park when we were more than a mile from home, and he found his way back himself, came scratching at the door. He sits up and shakes hands when I tell him to."

"When I come home from work at night, he goes almost wild. But all day long he stays with my little girl, and there's something in his eyes that makes me wonder sometimes, makes me sort of feel ashamed that I ain't as good and faithful as he is. I expect you know what I mean."

"No, sir, I don't know anything about his points as a show dog, but—well, he's our Bosphorus anyway, and if they don't give him a prize, we won't love him any the less."

Archibald coughed again. "Wait a few minutes," he said abruptly, "I'll see about this."

He hurried away through the crowd, leaving the little man to tell me more stories about the wonderful Bosphorus. When Archibald returned he was carrying a small, silver cup mounted on a pedestal and an official blue first-prize badge. He placed the cup in the hands of the amazed little man, and pinned the blue badge to Bosphorus' collar.

"There you are," he said. "Take Bosphorus and the cup home at once to your little girl and tell her that 'Boss' is a first-prize winner in—a class by himself."

"Are you one of the judges?" almost whispered the delighted owner of Bosphorus.

"I'm the judge for your dog, and perhaps I can see his good points a little better than those other chaps, and sometimes maybe I can discern the good points in a man, too. Good night and best wishes to the little girl."

We shook hands with the little man, patted the head of the wonderful Bosphorus again, and left him. "How did you manage it?" I asked as we drifted with the crowd again and watched the delighted dogs being led away from their temporary captivity, for the show was over.

"Oh, I bought the cup outside, and the first-prize badge is a gift from my Champion Airedale, 'Rusty.' I told him about 'Boss' and he sent the badge with his compliments. 'Rusty' has an armful of prize badges at home, and he's a gentleman born!"

Archibald laughed softly as he took my arm. "Do you know, old chap, I'm inclined to think that little man is in a class by himself, too. There's a good deal of dog in his eyes."

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Berlin

Berlin will soon have a new art gallery when the artists united in the "Secession" build their own home on Savigny Platz, a square in the West. They are compelled to look for a new home, as they must leave their present quarters on Kurfurstendamm by the autumn of next year, where a new restaurant will be opened. This handsome thoroughfare is rapidly becoming a miniature Broadway, full of cinemas, cabarets, theaters, cafes and restaurants, and the departure of the Secession, some say, is not so much a case of the victory of materialism over idealism as the withdrawal of the latter to a purer atmosphere. This shift will have the advantage that now the Secession will have a building of its own, whereas hitherto it occupied rooms in a tenement house.

Engineers here already foresee a great future for an invention made in Leipzig which has just been patented and which, if it proves practical, may revolutionize weaving machinery. Hitherto the operation of the so-called Jacquard machines was regulated by a chain of cardboard cards which had been punched according to the artist's design. The new invention replaces these cards by a wax cylinder on which, by a special method, the design is engraved. It is just as easy to engrave complicated designs with many colors on this cylinder as simple designs, it is said, and therefore the value of the new device increases in proportion as the artist's design becomes more complicated, the inventor claims.

During the recent spell of cold days all the so-called "Warme Hallen" (warmth rooms) of the city of Berlin were opened. These institutions are large, well-heated rooms, where poor people, beggars, unemployed and all who are too indigent to purchase coal can spend a few hours in order to get warm. In some of these places soup is handed out to the visitors, in others they can stay the night, and in certain ones they are provided with clothing. While before the war there was only one such "warming room" which was visited by a couple of hundred persons daily, now there are fifty-three places of this kind distributed over the entire city. The number is, however, still too small, and new rooms of this kind must be established. The number of visitors has increased to about 4000 daily, of whom a large percentage belong to the former middle class, who lost their savings in the inflation.

Interest in the auctioneering of works of arts and crafts is rapidly on the increase here despite the general scarcity of money, as was recently proved by a number of auctions in this city. Foreign interest was also marked, and several valuable old books, it is believed, will go to America. Among these, it is said, is the volume "Esopus," printed in 1476 by Johann Zainer, one of the two printer brothers in Ulm, which was bought for 45,000 marks. It was sold to Berlin last year for only 12,000 marks. A valuable Isphahan carpet was bought for 41,000 marks, and will go to Paris. Baron Heinrich Tucher, in whose collection it was, had paid only 1500 lire for it in Italy.

Though the stabilization of the mark, with the inflation in France and in Poland, has induced countless Russian refugees to shift from Berlin to Paris or Poland, very many have stayed in the German capital, where they have found a new home, and Russian is still the foreign language which is most heard in the streets, on the buses and in the theaters and restaurants. Many, perhaps even most, of them have taken up vocations which when in Petersburg or Moscow they would never have dreamed of pursuing. There is a simple little restaurant, for instance, in a quiet street in the West, which is managed by Russian refugees and in which a Russian count and two daughters of a Russian baron serve the

guests. The former Grandduchess of Mecklenburg, who, owing to the revolution in Germany, also no longer holds the position she did before the fateful year of 1918, and who is related to the former Russian imperial house, is a frequent guest. One day while she was sitting in the small restaurant a taxicab driver entered to have a meal there. Scarcely had he seen the Grandduchess than he went up to her and kissed her hand. He had been one of the officers of the Imperial Guards of Petersburg, where he had known her well.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Fear, Greed, and the Reduction of Armament
To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Much is being said and written recently about the reduction of armament with a view both to reducing governmental expenditures, and probably also the possibilities of war. But it is very doubtful if a reduction of armament, considering the state of thought of those who usually are asked to take part in such official discussions, will bring about any of the desired results. Devastating wars may be waged with reduced armament anyway.

It is an unquestionable fact that the principal and fundamental causes of war are fear and greed. These two causes find their strength in unjust ambitions. Fear and greed are often interwoven. And the motive behind an excessive and unjust desire of material conquests is often the belief (which is a fallacy) that increased power will reduce the fears of a nation.

Next month a preliminary conference on the limitation of armament will be held in Geneva. America has been invited to participate and has accepted the invitation. Under the circumstances the occasion seems to be an unusual one. Why not take advantage of this rare opportunity?

Some independent official representative should be there empowered to ask the representatives of the various nations: (1) To declare the "fears" of their respective nations; (2) to consider and to effect an improvement in the treaties imposing the present relations among nations; (3) to abandon their ambitions of unjust conquests, if they have any.

After these preliminaries the discussion of the limitation of armament can begin. Reduction or entire elimination of fears, improvement of international relations, and abandonment of unjust ambitions, should come first; reduction or elimination of armament will follow.

New York, N. Y. L. C.

"Not an End But a Beginning"

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In my opinion, your recent editorial, "Not an End But a Beginning," so clearly states the basic fundamental underlying the present and future development of civilization and human relationship, that I feel impelled to write to you concerning my appreciation of it.

It is such editorials as this that cause the thinkers of the world to stop and take notice of what The Christian Science Monitor has to say.

The recognition of the spiritual law, of good bringing order out of the chaos of mortal existence, is daily set forth in the Monitor editorials. It is as a light that shineth in the darkness, and the darkness comprehendeth it not. Its persistent light is illuminating and awakening mankind from a false mesmeric security resting upon a false foundation.

Houston, Tex. F. M.